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Vol VI No 012 *19 January 1981*

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SECURITY FORCES BREAK UP 'SUBVERSIVES' MEETING

PY161815 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Communique released by the interior, migration and justice minister in La Paz on 16 Jan 1981]

[Text] Members of the state security forces at approximately 1800 yesterday afternoon interrupted a meeting of subversives which was being held in a building on Abdon Saavedra and Hamilton Streets. A shootout lasting 20 minutes took place when the subversives opposed the forces surrounding the building. Nine people were killed and four injured in the shootout. The following are the names of those killed: Ramiro Hernan Velasco Arce, Jose Luis Enrique Suarez Guzman, Freddy Marquez Gutierrez, Rene Angel Contreras Loza, Rodrigo Arce Gomez, Jose Alejandro Reyes Carvajal, Mario Luis Padredes Llano and Arcil Menacho. Juan Rodriguez Luna, a member of the state security forces, was also killed. Four others were wounded.

Large quantities of dynamite, Cuban-made arms and grenades were found in the building. Several people were arrested and documents and a large quantity of pamphlets were seized during the operation. From the brief examination of the material seized it has been established that groups of foreigners were being trained to murder members of the armed forces and civilians, including businessmen, merchants, intellectuals, workers, political and union leaders. These operations were then to be attributed to organizations of the government and the armed forces. The Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry informs the public that with the [words indistinct] armed forces other subversive elements which are accomplices and instructors of those caught will be arrested.

La Paz, 16 January 1981.

Signed: Communications Department of the Interior, Migrations and Justice Ministry.

Political Leaders Arrested

PA170024 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Bolivian Deputy (Guillermo Capobianco), a member of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] which is headed by Jaime Paz Zamora, vice president-elect of that country, is representing Bolivia at the meeting of the Integration Commission of the Andean Parliament that is underway in Quito.

By telephone, Bolivian Deputy (Capobianco) made the following statement to the Bolivian people:

[Begin recording] I inform the international public of the increase of repressive actions by the military dictatorship as a result of the mobilization of the workers and the people in response to the economic measures dictated in the past few days. As part of these repressive actions, high-ranking leaders of the Democratic and Popular Unity Front and of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left were taken prisoner in La Paz on the evening of Thursday, 15, January.

A partial list of the political leaders taken prisoner yesterday is as follows: Jose Reyes Carvajal, national deputy elected for La Paz department; Ricardo Navarro Mogro, a member of the Bolivian University Confederation; Arcil Menacho and Ramiro Velasco, both members of the MIR national directorate.

The brutal repression practiced by the military dictatorship in response to just, popular demands leads one to fear at this time for the safety and the lives of the aforementioned political leaders. [end recording]

GUN Communique

PY171707 Paris AFP in Spanish 1428 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, 17 Jan (AFP)--The Bolivian National Unity Government (GUN) today reported the cold-blooded murder of leaders and members of the Bolivian popular resistance in La Paz last Thursday.

According to a communique issued by GUN representatives in Europe, the following leaders and members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) were among the victims: Artemio Camargo (member of the executive board of the banned Bolivian Mineworkers Federation and leader of the also banned Bolivian Labor Confederation), Pedro Mariobo, Jose Reyes Carvajal (national deputy), Gregorio Andrade (peasant leader and deputy), Ricardo Navarro, Ramiro Velasco Aviles, Jorge Baldivieso, Arcil Menacho and Jose Luis Suarez Guzman.

The communique added that this new wave of violent repression has been unleashed by paramilitary groups following orders of the fascist junta when the latter implemented draconian economic measures and steep proce increases of 50 to 140 percent. This gave rise to a powerful strike in the mining districts and in the factories of La Paz and other important cities.

The GUN communique emphasized that popular reaction to the economic policy of hunger chosen by the fascists is being savagely repressed by the army and by rightwing extremist groups.

GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

PY171554 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] La Paz, 16 Jan (TELAM)--The territorial directorate of the National Defense Ministry has ordered the compulsory drafting of all Bolivian citizens between 18 and 20 years of age as of 19 of January. The drafting will last 7 days throughout the country and according to the decree issued by the National Defense Service and to the armed forces law, all youth of military age must report to the various military units.

The government has warned that no university or professional diplomas or licenses will be issued to or renewed for those who have not completed military service. It was also made clear that no Bolivian, whether born in the country or naturalized, will be able to keep his job at industrial, commerical or state-owned enterprises unless he has the papers to prove that he has done military service.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO WELCOMES CANADIAN PREMIER

PY162134 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Jan 81 p 4

[Speech by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo to welcome Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau during lunch in Itamaraty building in Brasilia on 14 January]

[Text] Your Excellency's visit to Brazil is a significant event underscoring the degree of understanding between our countries and the mutual sympathy of our peoples.

The affectionate welcome I extend to Your Excellency and your illustrious delegation is also a token of the sentiments Brazilians harbor for Canadians.

Brazil and Canada have important characteristics in common: the continental size of their territories, which are endowed with the potential to develop their economies; the fact that they are young nations with great potential for development and with full awareness of their role in the community of nations. Without copying models and without any intention of imposing models on other societies, Brazil and Canada are trying to carry out projects for their own development and for international participation.

The records of our bilateral relations already show improvement in important indexes, although, considering our potential, we can still improve those indexes even more. The opportunities for mutual benefits are excellent. I trust that we will be able to enhance our relations in the various fields in a way compatible with our potentials.

Mr Prime Minister: Your government's intention to promote closer, diversified ties between Canada and Latin America, including Brazil, is of particular relevance. That is an extremely positive attitude which we reciprocate with the conviction that the broadening and deepening of those ties will greatly contribute to the development of our countries.

Canada's determination to promote greater and more intense contacts with Latin America and other Third World regions has a very special significance in the current international situation. This determination really transcends merely economic and commercial considerations.

Brazil and Canada share views to a large extent on the current international situation we are confronting. Without the pretense of saying what is right or wrong but with the conviction that the international system is not working well either for the north or the south, our countries have repeatedly stressed the urgent need to find solutions by consensus to the problems of the current international economic situation.

We are living through particularly complex and delicate circumstances in which problems have worldwide proportions, with serious implications for the more vulnerable economies of developing countries.

In that context, dialogue and coexistence assume a crucial importance. More than ever, joint efforts are necessary for solving those problems. For that, two conditions are fundamental: First, the political will to hold a dialogue in order to overcome the adverse circumstances; and second, concurrence on which priority questions should be submitted to negotiations.

We are aware of the fact that, given the unpredictability of their negative effects, the current economic problems will have dramatic repercussions in the political area unless the economic problems are tackled with a global vision in order to solve them.

Mr Prime Minister: The year 1981 will be filled with opportunities to engage in active dialogue. I have the strong hope that, to the extent that they are responsible for the world economy, the developed nations will engage in effective dialogues and that their leaders will be determined to react appropriately to the demands of our time.

By looking only at our internal problems, we will only contribute to worsening the already difficult current economic situation. The urgent task is to give practical shape to the concept of international interdependence, which is usually invoked only whenever short-term or localized interests are at stake. If interdependence is to have practical significance, it should also include the concerns and aspirations of countries in the south which are most affected by the world economic crisis.

In this situation Your Excellency has played a relevant role. Canada's recognition that the international system is inadequate and damaging for the interests of the world as a whole is the driving force to seek solutions to an undesirable situation, and it represents a substantial contribution to the cause of peace and development.

I nourish the hope that Your Excellency's initiative for the resumption of a dialogue and for reinvigorating North-South negotiations may yield the results we all desire. Pessimism and inertia should be overcome by the common will to create better living conditions for our fellowmen.

Brazil will do its best in that undertaking. Without assuming any special role other than that of a developing country striving to attain its national objectives, Brazil will act in the appropriate forums guided by its conviction that a more just and equitable international order should be established.

Mr Prime Minister: Brazil and Canada have always demonstrated their disposition to hold a dialogue and negotiate in line with their universalistic outlook and their unshakable belief in the principle of harmonious international coexistance. The excellent level of our relations and the opportunities for cooperation we are creating are the outstanding results of our identical attitude.

I invite all of you to toast the health of her majesty Queen Elizabeth II and that of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, to the prosperity of the people of Canada, and to the friendship and cooperation between our countries.

PAPER SCORES RESUMPTION OF U.S. TO EL SALVADOR

PY190216 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Jan 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Threatened Autonomy"]

[Text] The resumption of U.S. military assistance to El Salvador can only be construed as foreign intervention in questions which must only be resolved by the Salvadoran people. Assistance had been suspended since four U.S. nuns were assassinated in that Central American country. The investigations that followed found extreme rightist groups responsible for the crime, probably with the government junta's connivance, as the Department of State itself noted.

The identification of the Salvadoran junta with the extreme right became more apparent after the ouster of Col Adolfo Majano who was considered a representative of the moderate segment of the Salvadoran Army. Since then nothing has changed--except the radicalization of the conflict--to justify the resumption of U.S. support for the regime. This resumption can only be interpreted as a reversal of the U.S. foreign policy, a turnabout that has no explanation and is undesirable.

In a civil war situation, the supply of $2 million worth of equipment and the loan of helicopters represents clear support for one of the factions at war. This can no longer be considered military assistance to a country, but taking sides with one of the fighting factions, and therefore it amounts to interference in the internal affairs of another country.

The attitude of the United States is therefore unjustifiable because it violates the autonomy of El Salvador which must be respected so that the Salvadorans themselves can find the solution to their serious internal problems.

JOURNALISTS SENTENCED FOR INSULTING AUTHORITIES

PY181847 Paris AFP in Spanish 0417 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Jan (AFP)--Three journalists of the leftist weekly HORA DO POVO were sentenced here today by a military army minister and other authorities of this country.

Journalists Pedro Camargo, Ricardo Lessa and Claudio Cardoso were sentenced under the National Security Law for having accused Brazilian Army Minister Gen Walter Pires of being a liar and other Brazilian government members of depositing money in secret accounts in Swiss banks.

The journalists' lawyer announced that he will appeal to superior military court in order to obtain their acquittal.

BRIEFS

FRANCE PURCHASES XINGU PLANES--The French Government has purchased 41 Brazilian-made planes. Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos, Brazilian Aeronautics Company [EMBRAER], Ozires Silva and French Ambassador Jean Beliard yesterday signed a contract involving $50 million which will be paid for 41 Brazilian-made Xingu planes. Of these, 25 planes will be used by the French Air Force and 16 by the French Navy. The EMBRAER president said that this is the largest contract ever signed by the enterprise. This year EMBRAER will manufacture approximately 450 planes. [Text] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Jan 81 PY]

GUATEMALA OIL FIND--Brasilia--Braspetro [Petrobras International Inc], the Brazilian oil prospecting company which operates abroad, reported to Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals yesterday that it has found good quality oil in Guatemala where it has been prospecting under a risk contract signed between that country and Brazil. [Text] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirates Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Jan 81 PY]

U.S., USSR INVOLVEMENT IN C.A., CARIBBEAN NOTED

PY170009 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jan 81

[International commentary by Beatriz Fernandez]

[Text] Adopting a strong attitude unusual for the administration that is leaving the White House on 20 January, the United States has warned Nicaragua not to get involved in El Salvador. This reaction comes somewhat late.

Reliable sources have confirmed that many Nicaraguans have already joined the Salvadoran rebels, whose plan for struggle is similar to that of the Sandinists: The rebels are trying to obtain the cooperation of the civilian population to overthrow the civilian-military junta supported by Washington.

The White House has decided to act in El Salvador now when the conflict is threatening to spread to the whole Central American region. On the one hand, the United States decided to continue giving the $5 million military aid to El Salvador; on the other hand, the United States warned that it will cut the $75 million economic aid to Nicaragua if it intervenes in El Salvador. The worsening of the crisis in El Salvador coincides with the Soviet's claim of noninvolvement in terrorist actions in the West while blaming anti-Soviet sentiment on those who disseminate lies. But lying is dangerous, more so in the Kremlin's case because its claim can be easily refuted. Everybody knows the Soviets are giving massive aid to guerrilla groups everywhere by sending weapons, money and military experts to urban and rural guerrillas through countries of the socialist bloc. The direct Soviet intervention by installing military bases is also well-known and we will give an example: Central America is an area of special importance for the Kremlin's policy, as are the Lesser Antilles near Venezuela. These English-speaking republics have been actively cooperating with the Soviet-Castroist plan in the area for a long time.

Secret documents which have come to light reveal that the Soviets have declared a large zone in the south of Grenada off limits to visitors. The same zone has also been declared an area of naval security, and nearby the new Grenada airport is being built by Cubans. These moves were after the defeat of the Jamaican Marxist government and after the visit of Soviet Fleet Admiral S.G. Gorshkov to Grenada. These facts lead to the conclusion that the Kremlin is building an important naval base very close to South and Central America. Good night.

BISHOP ASKS AID FOR HOMELESS IN CHURCH, EMBASSY

PY162317 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 16 Jan (AFP)--The Catholic Church today appealed to all those who work in the military government headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet to look after the fate of the homeless who occupied a church and the Swedish Embassy in Santiago.

Bishop Enrique Alvear said: We hope that government officials will listen to these homeless persons and that they will give them a positive answer by specifying what are the possible channels that will lead to a solution of their situation. Alvear, who is auxiliary bishop of Chilean Cardenal Raul Silva, said that although the church does not advocate the occupation of properties, it justifies the occupation perpetrated by the homeless in view of the (?failure) of the negotiations to solve the housing problems. Alvear asserted that church officials will not use the armed police who have been offered by the government to remove the several hundred men, women and children who sought refuge last Wednesday at a parish located in the western sector of the city after they failed to take over abandoned government property.

GUERRILLAS INITIATE ACTIVITIES IN EASTERN PLAINS

PA162208 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] A few minutes ago, the Headquarters of the 7th Brigade, led by Brig Gen Joaquin Gustavo Gomez, officially informed this station of the murder of four peasants in the eastern plains by an undertermined number of insurgents of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC.

The 7th Brigade Headquarters issued the following news bulletin on the subject:

The Headquarters of the 7th Brigade regrettably informs the public that:

1. The self-styled communist armed forces [as heard] on the afternoon of 13 January 1981, killed the following peasants: (Jose Buitrago), (Israel Pitian), (Gerardo Pitian), and (Jose Pitian). The latter three, who are brothers, resided on the banks of the [name indistinct] River, in the Paso Guayabera area on the border between El Meta and Caqueta Department. These persons were held in esteem in the region because of their social activities and cooperation with the community.

2. The result of these acts of violence and scorn for human lives are 4 widows and 26 orphans.

3. The reason for the acts seems to be to sow terror and death in the region.

4. The brigade headquarters calls the attention of the citizenry to these deeds, particularly to the [word indistinct] which continue to show themselves to be the enemies of the peasant class by daily increasing the number of killings of Colombian rural workers.

5. It is important to note that these acts have not been condemned or repudiated by the committees for the defense of human rights.

6. Since being informed of the events, the brigade has been carrying out an operation to arrest those enemies of order and tranquillity in the country.

[Signed] Brig Gen Joaquin Gustavo Gomez, commander of the 7th Brigade, headquarters in Villavicencio.

It should be noted that this guerrilla raid in the eastern plains is the first criminal action to be committed by subversive groups in that region.

BRIEFS

FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS--Bogota--Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parral today confirmed his resignation in a letter to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, who expressed his gratitude for the minister's cooperation and praised his work in such an important post. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jan 81 PA]

LACK OF SUPPORT 'HARD BLOW' TO LABOR UNIONS

PY171827 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2305 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 16 Jan (TELAM)--The low percentage of absenteeism--estimated at 20 percent--represented a hard blow to the four workers unions who ordered a general strike in this capital yesterday, which resulted in one death, two wounded, many arrests and material damage.

Ramon Marin died and two persons were wounded when they were hit by rifle fire while trying to assault and stone a bus of the municipality which was being guarded by members of the Republican Guard. Two drivers were also wounded when their vehicles were attacked.

Most workers appeared for work as usual, and those who did not failed to arrive because of the few buses available. Some members of the public transport did not join the strike either. Barricades on the streets and crowds of demonstrators also blocked traffic.

As in previous strikes, the worst problems arose at the north and south access roads, especially near the engineering school, which is a leftist center.

In analyzing figures, it can be deduced that the strike did not fulfill its objectives of paralyzing the country and that it represented a hard blow to the leadership of the four main unions, all of which oppose the government, especially the General Confederation of Workers of Peru, which is controlled by communists.

The strike was declared illegal by the government, which only reinforced security measures to guarantee the right to work.

Except for a few cases, the strike was partially observed in the interior. One woman was killed and two workers injured when armed strikers and members of the police forces clashed at the Humaya agro-industrial center in Lima Department.

The newspaper EL COMERCIO asserts that the results of the strike was a hard blow ot its promoters.

Contrary to official reports, union leaders have stated that the strike was a success. Edugardo Castillo, secretary general of the General Confederation of Workers of Peru, stated that the strike had 100 percent support. Senator Julio Cruzado Zavala, secretary general of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) Union, was not so categorical and only stated that orders were obeyed.

TU Leaders Charge Repression

PY161632 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0818 GMT 16 Jan 81

[By Kevin Dunn]

[Text] Lima, 16 Jan (LATIN)--Peruvian union leaders today accused the government of repression after a 24-hour general strike during which a student reportedly died and three other persons were injured. Government spokesmen refused to comment on the incidents during the strike, which was ordered in protest over an increase of about 48 percent in basic food and fuel prices.

Hospital sources said, however, that Raul Delgado, 16, was shot in the head during a confrontation between policemen and strikers in the Lima Central Park. Although the strike was generally peaceful, three other persons, including a police major, were injured in several incidents.

Union leaders accused the police of repression and said that the civilian government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry was responsible for the violence. Eduardo Castillo, leader of the General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP), controlled by communists, told LATIN: "The bloodshed is the result of repression against the working class which supported a peaceful protest."

The government and the unions made contradictory remarks about the effectiveness of the strike, which was the first serious threat to the civilian government that took office last July after 12 years of military govenment.

Castillo indicated that about 80 percent of the organized workers supported the strike. He said: "The strike was a success at the national level."

Labor Minister Alfonso Grados Bertorini said, however, that more than 60 percent of industrial workers did not observe the strike. He said: "This proves that the great majority of Peruvians have chosen dialogue instead of violence."

The public, commerce, banks and many factories were noticeably affected by the strike, which was labeled as a warning by union leaders. The union leaders threatened new measures if the government does not accept the demands for wage increases similar to the increases in prices and the cost of living, which are currently 60 percent.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE CREDIT--The Peruvian and Japanese Governments have approved a $5 million credit. The credit will be used by Peru to purchase about 10,000 metric tons of rice. [Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jan 81 PY]

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES PARTIAL CABINET RESHUFFLE

PA170027 Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Maracaibo, Venezuela, 16 Jan (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today announced his first cabinet shuffle since he assumed the Presidency 2 years ago.

The changes are partial and do not affect the Foreign or Interior Ministries.

The new ministers are:

Information and Tourism	Enrique Perez Olivares
Agriculture and Livestock	Jose Luis Zapata
Development	Jose Porras
Labor	Rangel Quintero
Health and Social Welfare	Jose Luis Gonzalez

Former Agriculture Minister Luciano Valero has been appointed governor of the Federal District of Caracas with the rank of minister.

President Herrera and his cabinet belong to COPEI.

MINISTER DISCOUNTS CUBAN STAND ON GUYANA DISPUTE

PA171859 Paris AFP in Spanish 0315 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Caracas, 14 Jan (AFP)--Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco said here today that Cuba's support for Guyana's present territorial status will have no effect on Venezuela's territorial claim with regard to that neighboring country.

Venezuela claims 150,000 of the 215, 000 square km that make up the present Republic of Guyana, former British Guiana, but in 1970 the claim was frozen by mutual agreement until 1982.

Last week, during Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmeirca's visit to Georgetown, Cuba and Guyana signed a declaration in which the Caribbean country recognized the present territorial makeup of Guyana, disregarding the Venezuelan claim without mentioning it.

Zambrano said the declaration could be interpreted in various ways. He added that the Venezuelan claim cannot be affected by the talks and the decisions of third countries.

The foreign minister feels that the declaration implies"a recognition by Guyana of the existence and validity of a claim submitted by Venezuela."

He described the pronouncement as "a warning bell," since Venezuelan diplomats will soon have to take up the thorny problem of claiming from its English-speaking neighbor no less than two-thirds of its territory.

Zambrano said that there is, moreover, an obvious understanding between Cuba and Guyana, which is being carefully studied here.

The strained relations between Venezuela and Cuba, which have different conceptions of the Caribbean and Central America, are on the verge of definitive rupture if four persons charged with dynamiting a Cuban plane in 1976, which resulted in 73 deaths, are acquitted here.

Asked whether the Cuban posture was intended to provoke Venezuela, Zambrano said that he did not consider the word to be appropriate. He said this Cuban support for Guyana against Venezuela should be understood as "a call for Venezuelans to [word indistinct]."

SENATE LEADER DENOUNCES CUBAN ENCROACHMENTS

PA172009 Paris AFP in Spanish 2239 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Caracas, 15 Jan (AFP)--Venezuelan Christian Democratic leader Edecio la Riva Araujo charged here today that Cuba is extending a pincer grasp in the Caribbean against Venezuela with the help of its Panamanian friends and the troubled situations in Guyana, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Colombia.

La Riva, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Policy Committee and regarded as spokesman for the rightist factions of the ruling Christian Democratic Party, asked for a national accord and a peaceful agreement with Colombia to confront Cuba's "encirclement."

In Guyana, Venezuela's English-speaking neighbor to the east, "there is a large Cuban army contingent. I have reports that this is true."

According to Riva, who was chairman of the Venezuelan senate's defense committee for many years, the issue of Venezuela's relations with Guyana "is even hotter than that of El Salvador," which is being closely watched here.

The recent Cuban-Guyanese joint declaration in which Cuba acknowledged Guyana's present territorial integrity alluding to a large Venezuelan territorial claim without naming it was interpreted by la Riva as a pact between Fidel Castro and Guyana.

He rejected the position adopted by Alberto Zambrano Velasco, his fellow party member and Venezuelan foreign minister, that the declaration does not affect Venezuela's claim, saying "this may be a decision against Venezuela and we should feel concerned."

He added to this concern the pressure that Cuba, backed by its friendship with Omar Torrijos (the Panamanian strongman) and El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guyana, is exerting on Venezuela.

"They (the Cubans) are not interested in Costa Rica's bananas. They are interested in Guyana's wild forests; they are interested in Venezuela," he noted.

He criticized the Latin American social democrats, calling them "useful fools" of Marxism-Leninism and confessed that he is sorry they are helping the Salvadoran guerrillas.

He called on the social democrats, the leading opposition force, to reach an understanding to confront the Castroite "pincer grip" on this country.

He quoted a passage of St Luke's gospel which sums up what he feels should be Venezuela's thesis on the dispute with Colombia: "When you go with your adversary to the judge's house, try to reach an understanding with him while on the way lest the judge send you to jail."

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets Herrera Campins

LD152216 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The President of Benezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, today received the Italian minister of foreign affairs, Emilio Colombo, in Caracas. This was the most important moment of Colombo's official visit, which started last Tuesday evening, 23 January.

Before his meeting with Herrera Campins, who once lived in exile in Italy and was an executive of the World Christian Democratic Union, Colombo had talks with other Venezuelan personalities. Satisfaction with the results of the visit has been expressed by members of the delegation accompanying Colombo. It is reported that the minister's mission almost certainly will precede an exchange of visits by the heads of state of the two countries before the year is over, that is to say by Luis Herrera Campins and Alessandro Pertini.

Tomorrow, Colombo will return to Italy after presiding over a meeting of Italian ambassadors accredited to the countries of Latin America.

Communique Issued

AU171552 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Caracas, 17 Jan (ANSA)--Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today wound up an official visit to Venezuela begun Tuesday. He leaves for home tomorrow.

During his stay in the Latin American nation he met with head of state Luis Herrera Campins, Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, Mining and Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti and other prominent figures.

A joint communique issued here at the end of the visit announced that Venezuela is willing to increase its oil sales to Italy in exchange for cooperation in various development sectors. Speaking to newsmen later, Colombo said that Caracas had placed no quantitative limits on these oil supplies.

The document said that the Venezuelan Government reiterated its pledge to provide Italy with reliable oil supplies in line with a bilateral agreement signed in Rome two years ago.

In December of 1979, in fact, the two countries agreed to an exchange of Venezuelan oil for Italian technical cooperation.

From that time one, Caracas has repeatedly increased its crude sales to Italy, eventually achieving the present level of 106,000 barrels a day.

The joint communique today stressed that these supplies would be bolstered further and that agreement has already been reached on technical cooperation in the fields of agriculture, agro-industry and universities.

It was learned semi-officially that the two accords will be signed during a visit that Herrera Campins will make to Italy during the first half of this year.

The two sides are studying projects for film coproductions, the financing of small and medium-sized industries, cooperation in the field of steel, fertilizers and transport and the building of at least 25,000 housing units in Venezuela over a five-year period.

Observers noted that these projects are favored by the political convergencies of the two countries.

Venezuela is an island of democracy in Latin America.

The talks Colombo has had here took place in a warm climate of friendship which reflected the ties of friendship that unite the two countries, the communique said.

Colombo and his Venezuelan counterpart Zambrano Velazco voiced their hopes for world detente, the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, and the triumph of a pluralistic democracy in Salvador.

Both men also stressed the importance of active participation in regional and international forums.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AT SALVADORAN EMBASSY

PA171744 Paris AFP in Spanish 1444 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Caracas, 16 Jan (AFP)--Hundreds of Venezuelan university students carried out a peaceful demonstration in front of the Salvadoran Embassy in Caracas to protest the support that President Luis Herrera Campins is giving to his colleague Jose Napoleon Duarte.

A helicopter from the police and antiriot forces were mobilized on account of the demonstration, but after a dialogue between the authorities and the student leaders, the demonstration was dispersed without incidents.

LOPEZ PORTILLO LOOKS FORWARD TO REAGAN IN OFFICE

PA171513 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0243 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Mexico City 15 Jan (EFE)--President Jose Lopez Portillo said here today that Mexico expects reciprocity in its relations with the United States.

The president said that the ties between the two countries are defined by the concept of "not asking for what you are not willing to give. This concept is the golden rule of any reciprocal relationship."

Lopez Portillo also said that the arrival of Ronald Reagan to the U.S. Presidency brings hope, because "each new administration does so," and that this possibility exist now.

He pointed out that "the cordial and friendly relationship established with him (Reagan) is very promising."

Lopez Portillo recalled the meeting he had on 5 January with the president-elect and said: "We held a very symbolic meeting, and that is precisely why we feel that there is going to be an adequate handling of our relations based on friendship and mutual respect."

CANADA'S TRUDEAU CONCLUDES BRIEF UNOFFICIAL VISIT

PA190014 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2229 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jan (LATIN)--The North-South dialogue to be held this year in Mexico by the leaders of the industrialized and developing countries was the main topic discussed here by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and President Jose Lopez Portillo, diplomatic sources said here today.

Trudeau returned to Canada today after a private 14-hour visit to Mexico during which his only activity was a meeting with Lopez Portillo over dinner last night.

During the 3 and 1/2 hour meeting, they also discussed other bilateral matters and the Central American situation, a source with the Canadian delegation said.

The summit conference will be probably held at Cancun during June and will be attended by some 20 to 25 chiefs of state, Mexican Ambassador to Canada Agustin Barrios Gomez said.

The Canadian prime minister also held an unscheduled meeting with Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka, who concluded a 3-day official visit to Mexico yesterday. No information was revealed about the matters which were discussed.

Trudeau arrived in Mexico from Brazil, and was received at the international airport by Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda and Government Secretary (Interior Minister) Enrique Olivares Santana.

JAPAN'S TANAKA DISCUSSES TRADE; MEETS LEADERS

Meets With Lopez Portillo

OW170119 Tokyo KYODO in English 0054 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Mexico City Jan 16 KYODO--Rokusuke Tanaka, Japanese minister of international trade and industry now visiting here, expressed a strong wish Friday for Japanese enterprises to take part in three major Mexican projects, including the Sicartsa steelworks expansion plan.

Tanaka expressed the wish when he made a courtesy visit to President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Tanaka also wished Mexico would assure Japan of a continued stable supply of crude oil and an increase in oil supply in the future.

The Mexican chief executive replied he wished that Japan's Prime Minister Zenko Zuzuki would attend the Mexico-proposed North-South summit meeting in June.

Tanaka said he would deliver the invitation to Suzuki.

Earlier in the day, Tanaka met Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs Jorge Castaneda.

Discusses Trade Balance

PA171840 Mexico International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] The imbalance in the balance of payments with Japan should not be compensated for with petroleum but rather with a greater access of our traditional raw materials to that market, especially manufactured goods, stated Mexico's secretary of commerce during a work meeting with Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Rokusuke Tanaka. In addition, the Mexican official stressed that in bilateral trading, triangulation should be avoided as far as possible since it is not profitable for either country, since it increases the price of the products that circulate in the two directions.

Both officials agreed that the visits of the Mexican president and the Japanese prime minister have begun a new phase in the relations that exist between the two nations.

Oil Supply To Be Increased

OW171125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Mexico City Jan 16 KYODO--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said Friday that efforts will be made to increase Mexican oil supply to Japan as early as possible.

Lopez made the remark during his meeting with Rokusuke Tanaka, visiting Japanese minister of international trade and industry.

In return for the Mexican offer, Tanaka promised Japanese low-interest loans totaling yen 120-150 billion for Mexican projects to expand steelworks, electrify railway systems and improve industrial port and harbor facilities.

Japan and Mexico agreed last year to increase the oil supply from the present 100,000 barrels a day to 300,000 barrels by 1982, but when the increase was to be started and other details have been left undecided.

Tanaka said that the Mexican president's offer Friday meant a promise to make practical efforts to raise the oil supply.

The Mexican Government is expected to review the current oil production and export capacity under the directive of Lopez before determining the supply increase for Japan.

The current Mexican oil production totals about 2.3 million barrels a day, of which 1.2 million barrels are for export.

The production is scheduled to be raised to 2.75 million barrels by 1982 and the exports to 1.5 million barrels.

This means that, taking into consideration the supply increase already promised for other countries, the Mexican oil supply for Japan can be raised only by 100,000 barrels a day by 1982.

Under the directive of the president, however, the Mexican Government is likely to review the oil supply contracts already made with other countries in order to find ways to increase the supply to Japan by more than 100,000 barrels.

Meets Canada's Trudeau

OW180740 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Mexico City, Jan 17 (KYODO)--Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, now making an unofficial visit here, Saturday proposed a top-level meeting with his Japanese counterpart Zenko Suzuki prior to or during the projected summit meeting of the seven industrial democracies this summer in Ottawa.

Trudeau made the proposal when he met with Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka, who also is officially visiting this country.

During the 30-minute meeting, the two discussed the Ottawa summit as well as the North-South summit meeting scheduled for June in Mexico, according to Japanese official sources.

Details of the talks were not disclosed, however.

The officials said Trudeau handed Tanaka a letter addressed to Prime Minister Suzuki in which Canada urged Japan to buy Canadian-developed Candu heavy-water reactors.

Tanaka leaves here Sunday for home after winding up his visits to Panama, Venezuela, Canada and Mexico since January 8.

OIL EXPORTS NOT TO EXCEED 1.5 MILLION BARRELS

PA171837 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] The level of petroleum exports will not exceed 1.5 million barrels daily and, for the moment, Mexico will not accept any new commitment that will increase the present volume of crude sales. This was stated by the secretary of patrimony and industrial development, who said that our petroleum exports go to different countries and are not concentrated in a single nation.

He explained that the petroleum profit should (?be used) to make basic investments in basic Mexican industrial branches, open markets for other products and acquire technology that will help promote our development.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT LEADERS MEET UNGO IN PANAMA

PA190036 Panama City ACAN in Spanish GMT 18 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Panama City, 18 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Carlos Andres Perez and Daniel Oduber, former presidents of Venezuela and Costa Rica, respectively, and other Latin American social democrat leaders are here studying the present Salvadoran political crisis.

It has been unofficially announced that the former persidents and Jose Francisco Pena, leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, met this weekend with leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, including its president, social democrat Guillermo Ungo.

According to political sources, the social democrats are holding talks on El Salvador with Panamanian officials and politicians.

Juan Jose del Pino, leader of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, and Eduardo Frizzo, of the International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations, are visiting the Panamanian capital this weekend.

DEMONSTRATION AT U.S. EMBASSY ENDS PEACEFULLY

PA170154 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] A demonstration, which was organized by the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People, was carried out at noon today in front of the U.S. Embassy on Balboa Avenue.

For the past few days, the Embassy has been protected by members of the National Guard to prevent incidents. When the demonstration was announced, the protection was doubled, but the demonstration was carried out peacefully.

A rally was held in front of the Embassy with the participation of the representatives of the popular and student organizations which took part in the demonstration. The speakers denounced U.S. intervention in El Salvador to support the civilian-military junta in power. The authorization to use U.S. bases in Panama to train Salvadoran soldiers was also condemned.

STUDENT, WORKERS GROUPS PICKET GUATEMALAN EMBASSY

PA151741 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] About 50 demonstrators today picketed the Guatemalan Embassy in Panama City to condemn the Guatemalan Armys intervention in El Salvador. The picketing was staged as a result of charges by the Revolutionary Democratic Front that Guatemalan soldiers are attacking towns which have been occupied by the Salvadoran guerrillas.

National guardsmen had cordoned off the embassy located on Via Espana when the demonstrators arrived. The picketing was organized by the Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People and the Christian Committee in Support of El Salvador. Members of university political groups, such as the Guaykucho-New Revolutionary Left and the Workers Socialist Party and Christian youth organizations, also participated.

The demonstrators rejected U.S. intervention in El Salvador and the Guatemalan Army's support for the Salvadoran junta. In a communique to the Panamanian people, the Committee of Solidarity with El Salvador states that this support is given through the supply of weapons to hundreds of Somozist mercenaries who are collaborating with the Salvadoran Army in the extermination of the guerrillas in El Salvador.

U.S. REBUKED FOR VIOLATING IDEALS IN EL SALVADOR

PA[illegible]18 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 16 Jan 81 p 4-A

[Editorial: "Contradictions in U.S. Policy"]

[Excerpts] An ordinary man, the so-called man in the streets, finds it extremely difficult to understand certain events which would seem to point toward a new direction, or concept, or decision which is totally opposed to the direction, concepts and decisions expressed a short time before by the same person or human group upholding the antithesis of his or its previous thesis.

We had understood up to now that man's greatest, most sacred and most cherished rights are the right to live, to have a place among the living; to be born, live, struggle, grow and produce, all of which--needless to say--end with death.

Starting from this premise, any government which made the extermination of a human group the leitmotif, or virtually the sole reason for its existence, was not supposed to get a nod from the U.S. hierarchy.

However, viewed from the standpoint of the present situation, this method of reasoning, which would seem to be logical, is not right. This is so because the U.S. Government, sternly turning its words into immediate action, has just resumed the aid it had been providing to the group ruling El Salvador, whose manifest intention is to rule a huge cemetery full of crosses and tombs encompassing the entire country, excepting only those who follow the Social Democratic doctrine.

The U.S. decision is so clear and so firm that there is no room to personalize it. It is not an attitude adopted by an outgoing president that may be changed by the incoming one. The Salvadoran rebels seem to know by multitudinous collective instinct that their situation will worsen after January 20, which is so close now.

So the world is now watching a nation that claims to be the champion of justice and the defender of human rights present the unthinkable spectable of appropriating funds to turn them into weapons in order to strengthen the hand of the governmental scourge who long ago began a deadly harvest that is claiming hundreds of victims every day.

The action cannot be explained. It is a sad spectacle staged by a powerful nation--perhaps the most powerful in the world--which is allowing its resources to be used to gang up on a defenseless people for their sole crime of exercising their right to dissent.

This is a sad hour for freedom. In the semidarkness, the remains of Washington and Lincoln may rise up from their tombs. Meanwhile, the Statue of Liberty is tottering on its base signaling that it wishes to put out its torch, now tainted by the crime against the Salvadoran people being committed in its name.

NEWSPAPER STATES MOSS SHOULD STAY AS U.S. ENVOY

PA170429 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 Jan 81 p A-4

[Editorial: "The Reagan Administration and Ambassador Moss"]

[Text] In just a few days Mr Reagan's solemn inaugural ceremony will be held in Washington. Almost at the same time, many new high-ranking officials will take office after the incumbents step down.

It is possible the new president and his secretary of state, like their predecessors, will be inclined to dismiss many mission chiefs and other accredited diplomatic officials and put other people in those posts. That is considered normal when a change of government occurs in a country and there is no objection to that. However, reflecting a sentiment long felt among us, we point out that it would be a serious mistake by the next U.S. administration to remove Ambassador Ambler Moss, no matter who would replace him.

We say this with complete sincerity for a number of understandable reasons. Above all, Ambassador Moss is a man of very sharp, keen intelligence, a broad humanitarian cultural background--he is fluent in several languages, something unusual for many Americans who think English is a universal language--a very able diplomat with that very special sensibility, so many times needed to discern the hues that color diplomatic tasks just right.

As any good ambassador, Moss has been and always will be, as long as he remains in office, the most precise and loyal interpreter of his country's foreign policy. It could not be any other way, but there are many sides to diplomacy that only the experts get to know which permit the mission chiefs and other officials to make deft moves to achieve the best results in the work entrusted to them.

No one in the United States or here can deny two basic things, one is that there was a regrettably long time when our countries' relationship were extremely sticky, so much so that Panama made the unusual decision to break diplomatic relations with Washington to the surprise of the whole world. Today, after overcoming many difficult stages of uncertainty and tension, there is a climate of cordiality and mutual understanding that is highly profitable to both sides. And the other thing is that by obtaining such satisfactory results which promise to continue to be satisfactory, Ambassador Moss' performance has been and still is very important.

The days of the embroidered cassocks and silk stockings of Talleyrand's era are long gone, and so are the days of the well-ironed coats, the fancy trousers and the cravats bearing a pearl which was as false as the sincerity of the diplomat who was wearing it. Nowadays, instead of using refined "verbal notes" full of fancy words or the exchange of papers, many international problems can be and are resolved in informal conversations, even if guayaberas are worn. This is expecially true if the diplomat involved, as is the case with Ambler Moss, knows not only what he has to do according to the instructions he has received, but also knows the best way to do it.

Notice that this is not the first time we have noted our admiration for the work of ambassadors in this editorial column. If we are referring to U.S. Ambassador Moss today, that is because we are convinced that his permanence in office will make a decisive contribution so that our country's relations with his country will continue in the current climate of harmony and mutual understanding.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO, U.S. AMBASSADOR HOLD MEETING

U.S. Aid Programs

PA161639 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] U.S. aid programs to Costa Rica were analyzed during a meeting held yesterday afternoon by President Rodrigo Carazo, U.S. Ambassador Francis McNeil and Foreign Relations Minister Bernd Niehaus.

During the present year the U.S. Government will increase technical and financial aid, especially in agriculture. Aid will be channeled through the Agency for International Development and the Peace Corps.

Salvadoran Situation

PA171710 Panama City Acan in Spanish 1651 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 16 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, Francis McNeil, and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo have discussed the situation in El Salvador and in the Central American area in general.

The main topic of the meeting, which was attended by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus, was the resurgence of the armed conflict in El Salvador.

Carazo told McNeil of the support his government is giving the Salvadoran junta and its desire for the junta to remain in power in that nation.

Carazo told Ambassador McNeil of the need to study the situation objectively, so as not to be impressed by the propaganda being dissseminated by the communist and socialist groups "who want to discredit the junta."

Carazo and McNeil also discussed the revolutionary process in Nicaragua and the aid that the United States can give Costa Rica in several fields.

CARAZO, U.S. DELEGATION DISCUSS CENTRAL AMERICA

PA172214 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] A delegation of members of the U.S. House of Representatives, which arrived in this country yesterday, met for 2 hours this morning with President Carazo and Foreign Minister Niehous, they analyzed the political and economic situation of the Central American nations, particularly the events in El Salvador.

President Carazo explained Costa Rica's economic situation and what action has been taken to meet it.

El Salvador is going though a critical situation at this moment and we must all make efforts so that terrorism and those trying to destroy the chance to construct a democratic society in that country will not be able to do so, said Clement Zablocki, head of the U.S. congressional delegation.

Nothing was said of the measures to prevent the crisis from deepening in El Salvador, but he did say that the strengthening of U.S. relations with the nations of Central America is being sought.

GOVERNMENT WATCHING SALVADORANS' ACTIVITIES

PA161638 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The National Security Ministry has the situation of the Salvadorans under control. It is kept informed of all the movements of these foreigners and will apply a firm hand against Salvadorans who break our laws.

Colonel Chaverri, the national security director, said there is ample information on the activities of Salvadorans who have entered the country. He explained that all this information is forwarded to the authorities in charge of implementing the law. There are Salvadorans who act openly and others who move undergound, but we have information on all of them, he said.

He added that the presence of Salvadorans involved in political activities is a threat to our neutrality. He said propaganda is being disseminated since there is no control on the press used by the Salvadorans in our country. However, he explained that the national security office is not a repressive entity but analyzes information on activities by these foreigners.

This situation is completely different from the Nicaraguan situation; Colonel Chaverri said the political situation in El Salvador is completely different from the one in Nicaragua during the time of the Somoza dictatorship. This is why we shall do everything possible to keep Costa Rica from being used as a base of activities against the Salvadoran Government, which has all our country's support.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE, GUTIERREZ HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE 14 JAN

PA161318 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1225 GMT 15 Jan 81

[News conference by Salvadoran junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte and Vice President Abdul Gutierrez granted to national and foreign newsmen in San Salvador on 14 January 1981, with simultaneous translation of questions and answers into English--recorded; superimposed translation makes it impossible to distinguish between answerers]

[Excerpts] [Question] If I remember well, you said Saturday night or Sunday morning that the leftists had given all that they had in the final offensive and yet they had failed. Do you still maintain this?

[Answer] Yes. The only solution they have now is to bring in people from abroad because they have no strength at home.

[Question] Do the guerrillas control any cities? Is fighting still raging in any of them?

[Answer] They do not control any city. What they are doing is moving around in the mountains. For example, they are fighting in certain parts of Gotera. They are in the mountains and the armed forces are trying to catch up with them.

[Question] How is the aid going to be used [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Specifically, the aid is economic aid in the amount of $5.7 million. This was approved in November 1979 and is to be used to purchase transportation and communications systems. We have received no other type of aid. They have also offered us two helicopters.

[Question] The colonel says that there has been no increase in guerrilla activity, so how long are you going to maintain a curfew in the city?

[Answer] This is a problem that we have to resolve logically, according to the circumstances. I have already said that we are going to maintain the curfew as long as it is necessary because we are not going to allow the guerrillas to continue abusing the Salvadoran people's desire to lead a normal life.

Consider the following: All of the guerrillas' attacks have begun exactly 1 hour before the power is turned off. In this way they can take up their positions [words indistinct]. Logically, then keeps the army from being able to make an immediate attack.

Therefore, we have to take up our positions and take control of the city before the power is turned off. This is the reason for the curfew, so that the people can feel safe and sleep soundly. I think that you yourselves slept soundly in your hotels last night.

[Question] What can you tell us about a report today claiming that military forces of Honduras and Guatemala have arrived [words indistinct] to help the army (?in the fight against the guerrillas)?

[Answer] This is completely false.

[Question] Do you believe that the general strike has failed?

[Answer] I believe that you yourselves have seen that the call to a strike has failed.

[Question] Reliable sources reported yesterday from Washington that not only was the aid going to be resumed, but that they were going to send six helicopters, three technicians to take care of them, and a counterinsurgency team consisting of six advisers.

[Answer] This is not ture. I read the cable today. They are only going to send us two helicopters and, naturally, a technician will also have to come here to train us for 1 week, to teach us the details of (?the aircraft). We will not accept any soldier or marine here. We , with our army, are capable of defending our national territory. If we ever had to call on Salvadorans to become members of the armed forces you can be sure that thousands upon thousands of Salvadorans would come here, to form a Salvadoran army that would evict any invading force from El Salvador.

[Question] Colonel Gutierrez, I asked you a question a while ago and you did not answer it. At present, how many combat-ready troops does the government have?

[Answer] Our military force is intact.

[Question] Colonel , is it true that Captain Mena Sandoval was captured in Guatemala, in [name indistinct]?

[Answer] This has not been confirmed; it is not ture.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, if you want specific figures I can tell you the following; I have the information here. We have said that we are going to tell the truth, and that is the disadvantage that we have against these people who are experts in telling lies.

We have suffered the following casualties: 2 commanders and 2 officers, and up until this morning 38 troops. These are the totals of personnel killed, twelve of them on Saturday, when this action began. There are also approximately 45 wounded.

[Question] And the enemy?

[Answer] We do not know, but they sufferred many casualties.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I could not say right now, but there have been.

[Question] [words indistinct] late in the afternoon, before the curfew, it was said that the army had captured some guerrillas who were carrying plans for an upcoming attack. It this true?

[Answer] Not only one, but several. We have a lot of information, insofar as documentation is concerned, regarding the actions that these people are planning to carry out.

[Question] If elections were held and someone like Guillermo Ungo won, would you accept this victory?

[Answer] Yes, we would accept it. It is the people who must [words indistinct]. It is the people who, through their votes, will determine their own destiny. What we are proposing to those people is that they join truly and honestly in the democratic process. If they do, they have the right to speak to the people and present their own problems to them, their own alternatives and it will be the people who make their own decision.

[Question] Mr President, could you comment on last night's landing on the beach?

[Answer] Well, we have already mentioned that. There was indeed a landing, and there were some flat-bottomed boats. We calculate that some 100 guerrillas landed. There was an immediate confrontation with the armed forces and the fighting is still continuing. We have forced them to retreat again toward the beach and we have them surrounded and under control.

[Question] Mr President, could you tell us what distinctions you make between the aid that the guerrillas receive from Nicaragua, Cuba and the USSR and the aid that the government receives in the form of helicopters and military aid from the United States? Aren't these two forms of foreign intervention in Salvadoran internal affairs?

[Answer] The situation must be analyzed from a political point of view. El Salvador is capable of resolving its internal problems and the United States has not given us any aid in the past few years in the form of weapons for the government.

On the other hand, the Eastern countries, the Russians, the Cubans and other countries and this time the Nicaraguan people, by using their territory as a bridge, are all intervening directly by supporting the guerrillas at this moment.

Now, we are fighting against these guerrillas, who are using weapons from Russia, China, Cuba and Nicaragua which pass through the latter country. We have fought against them and we have shown them that the army of this country is capable of controlling the situation, even in the case of invasion. Now then, this is why I say that it is late, but any aid that comes from the countries in the Western part of the world, from any Western country, will be well received by the people of this country to defend democracy, to defend the process of democratization and to defend the revolution that we are carrying out.

[Question] Are you going to ask Mr Reagan for more aid?

[Answer] We are not asking for more aid. But I must say that everything depends on what is happening in the world, because this is not just El Salvador's battle. It is a war of geopolitical objectives and the world must understand this. The West has to understand that the East is trying to take control of the Caribbean area and this is what is happening.

[Question] This is the first time in many years that one has heard of parallel aid from China, the USSR and Cuba. Generally, it is believed that there are bad relations among them; when one is on one side, the other takes the other side.

[Answer] I have not said that. I have said that the weapons are Chinese-made and Russian-made. Normally, the guerrillas have been buying weapons in the West, but now they are obviously coming from the East.

DUARTE REPORTEDLY CHARGES NICARAGUAN INTERFERENCE

PA170354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0259 GMT 17 Jan 81

[By AFP special correspondent Juan Nicolas Gaudenzi]

[Text] Santa Ana, El Salvador, 17 Jan (AFP)--Salvadoran Government junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte today added to the charges of Nicaraguan interference in the Salvadoran conflict by displaying a box of rifle cartridge which, he said, is part of the ammunition that Venezuela gave the Sandinists to help them overthrow Somoza.

Duarte flew in a helicopter to this city, the second largest in the country, which is located 65 km northwest of the capital. Here he gave a news conference and walked through the downtown area and the interior of a [word indistinct] to show that, following the clashes here between the guerrillas and the army troops over the weekend, the government forces were able to control the situation in Santa Ana and its surroundings.

Speaking to a group composed mostly of national newsmen and approximately 50 Santa Ana residents who attended the news conference held in the mayor's office, the president announced that his government has asked the Venezuelan Government to investigate and to furnish all the details of the delivery of ammunition to the Sandinists "by the president at that time, Carlos Andres Perez," and its final destination.

Without mentioning Nicaragua by name the president called for "national unity against the foreign enemy who is trampling on our territory and our honor," and referred to the case of the cartridges which, he explained, before being found in the hands of the Salvadoran guerrillas was in the hands of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The president also referred to the widely commented landing of foreign fighters on the Salvadoran coast.

Asked about this recent incident, Duarte admitted that the government does not have enough evidence to firmly establish their nationality, but pointed out that "the boats seized are of a type that cannot sail on the open seas. With these boats one can only sail across the Gulf of Fonseca." The Gulf of Foneseca lies in eastern El Salvador, on the Pacific Ocean, and its waters touch the coasts of both Honduras and Nicaragua.

He added that "the majority of the members of the foreign expedition group were smashed by our armed forces and only a few invaders were able to escape inland."

"Of course, we would have liked to have taken some prisoners to learn their nationality," he stated.

Regarding U.S. military assistance to El Salvador, he noted that "if Papa Noel wishes to give us something, of course we will not say no," but he affirmed that the Salvadoran Army is self-sufficient to defeat subversion and does not need the military support of the United States, or of anyone."

To the same effect, he minimized the recently resumed U.S. cooperation with the Salvadoran Armed Forces, reiterating that it amounts to only $5 million in communications and transportation equipment, especially helicopters.

Amid strict security measures guarded by soldiers and civilians armed with rifles and machineguns, handguns and machetes, Duarte later went to the municipal market where, according to close friends, a member of his family owned a vegetable stand up until a few years ago.

Amid scores of children drawn by the magic of the photographic and television cameras and a veritable show of modern weaponry, the president of the Salvadoran junta received cheers, applause and embraces by the peddlers, mostly women.

During his tour, time and again he told newsmen in an ironic tone: "This is a city taken over by the guerrillas, occupied and destroyed, as they report abroad."

The Santa Ana garrison and several strategic points of the city were hit hard throughout Saturday night by units of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

Despite the fact that the guerrillas retreated, this is probably where the government forces received the hardest political and moral blow by the guerrillas in recent times: the desertion of 2 army officers and a group of soldiers--according to the government they numbered 60 and according to the rebels they numbered 170--who after killing the garrison commander and burning the installations, joined the guerrillas with their weapons and equipment.

GOVERNMENT REPEATS AMNESTY OFFER TO GUERRILLAS

PA172301 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1311 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] In light of the most recent events in this country, the government revolutionary junta firmly maintains its democratic ideals of preserving law and order for the good of the people and it is trying, through all legal means, to maintain social order by using persuasion as a formula for peaceful coexistence.

Considering that many leftist groups are laying down their arms, the government reasserts its appeal for peace which was made on 15 October by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the government revolutionary junta and armed forces commander in chief.

We are aware, Colonel Gutierrez said, that there are many young people who are guided by their enthusiasm, a generous idealism or a badly understood concept of what being a revolutionary means, and they have been trapped in a deadly game and are being used as tools in a sterile struggle.

Many of the young people involved in this veritable bloodbath have become aware of their mistake, which compells the revolutionary government to assume the responsibility of giving them the opportunity to correct their mistakes.

With this goal in mind, the revolutionary government junta repeats its appeal and its offer to all those who abandon the useless struggle, opposed to the wishes of most Salvadorans, and join the peaceful revolutionary progress. They will be welcomed, and they will have the safety and assurances so that they can rejoin the current of peaceful coexistence without having to confront the ruthless reprisals of their group, which is determined to promote violence.

All those who want join the peace offensive just have to report to the nearest military unit, where they will be given protection and security.

Marxist leaders abroad know that the extreme left in El Salvador is bleeding to death. But this serves their international discredit campaign against our country. They also know that in El Salvador there are no conditions to justify a rebellion nor will there be in the future, because they do not have popular support and because a democratic revolution has begun social changes and opened the way for the social advance of the Salvadoran people. If the leftist minorities had popular support they would not have to use foreign mercenaries to carry out their sabotage and terrorist activities against these people, who have shown that the only thing they want to do is to work in peace.

We repeat again so all may hear, the left has lost the historic opportunity offered by Salvadoran ideological pluralism because they have preferred violence to political debate. The Salvadoran people have opened their eyes, they have matured politically and they know that those who destroy their sources of employment and threaten public safety are their enemies.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO SOLDIERS

PA161501 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0127 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Salvadoran Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia's message to Salvadoran soldiers--live or recorded]

[Text] Salvadoran soldiers as defense and public security minister, I wish to address all the personnel of the armed forces wherever they may be, officers, cadets, non-commissioned officers, agents, and soldiers, to express my most sincere thanks for your unreserved support and loyalty and especially for the heroism shown in these days of such significance to our fatherland.

At the same time I wish to render a tribute of recognition and admiration to all the comrades-in-arms who have offered their lives without hesitation to maintaining the glorious tradition and mission of which we are trustees. They continue to be the light that guides our will to give the best of oneself in this transcendental moment which we are living. I also wish to express my deepest appreciation to the relatives of the soldiers of the fatherland who have been slain and wounded in action, especially the mothers and wives who shared their lives, hopes, and ideals.

The armed forces are part of the people and, as such, are dedicated to an irreconcilable duty--to defend our sovereignty and exterminate the traitor and foreign mercenaries. We have been, are and will continue to be a victorious army. We will never be defeated because for this to happen those of us who wear a uniform and all courageous and peace-loving peoples would have to cease to exist.

Salvadoran soldier, let us redouble our efforts and maintain our unity to achieve final victory in the campaign in which we are engaged, our principal motive being the fact that our prize will be the grandeur of our beloved fatherland. Let us pray that God will illuminate our path always and bless the Salvadoran people and its heroic armed forces.

ARMED FORCES REPORTEDLY IN CONTROL OF PROBLEM AREAS

PA181455 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The armed forces announced yesterday that they are in total control of San Francisco Gotera, Morazan Department.

The extremists that took residents in the area as hostages have reportedly been controlled. The subversives have been forced to flee, an officer said. San Francisco Gotera has been totally recovered, as was a small landing strip that posed a threat because of the presence of armed extremists.

Since Thursday morning, the city has been peaceful and the people have been able to go out on the streets in search of food, water and ther other necessities that they lacked for 3 days.

According to the armed forces, the last areas with problems, such as El Esteron, near Intipuca, in La Union, have been surrounded and more than 52 invaders have been killed. An undetermined number of them have also been wounded. The subversives took the wounded away with them. In the course of these operations, several barges were seized, others were destroyed and still others were left adrift at sea. All the material seized has been turned over to the national navy.

In Zacatecoluca, the armed forces are in full control and since Wednesday the entire city has returned to normal. This can be confirmed at the markets, stores, and public and private offices.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN REPORTS ON RECENT FIGHTING

PA182349 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2145 GMT 18 Jan 81

[By Colin McSeveny]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 18 Jan (LATIN)--A military spokesman announced today that as a result of a surprise attack by government troops against a guerrilla camp to the north of the capital, more than 90 insurgents died. The clash lasted several hours.

At least one soldier died and seven were wounded in a battle [words indistinct] approximately 80 km from San Salvador, the source added. Twenty guerrillas were killed. The spokesman noted that the discovery of the bodies of two black men given additional weight to government charges that the insurgents are receiving aid from abroad. The army troops also seized a large number of weapons.

This battle, the spokesman said, has been the most difficult of the past 24 hours, during which another 50 persons have died in separate incidents. The spokesman noted that a clandestine radio broadcast heard yesterday in Nicaragua, which warned about an imminent reeruption of the guerrilla offensive against the civilian-military government of El Salvador, was apparently false.

No army unit has been attacked as it happened a week ago [words indistinct] final offensive. The other important battle [words indistinct] in this capital where approximately 20 guerrillas were killed during clashes that ensued when a strong army patrol went to the aid of a police post under siege. A spokesman has said that several security agents were wounded.

The army remains in a state of maximum alert because of the possibility of a new guerrilla offensive that could coincide with the swearing-in of U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan on Tuesday.

ARMY TROOPS SEARCH CENTRAL AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

PA181530 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0106 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Army troops have been inside the Jesuit-run Central American University (UCA) since noon (1700 GMT) today.

A UCA spokesman on the outskirts of San Salvador, told this agency that "it is a raid and I want to officially charge that neither the rector nor the university's secretary general have been allowed to be present during the search." Since this morning, soldiers and national policemen have been searching the professors who had been on campus as they left, but they have not let anybody, not even the priests and other persons in charge who live on campus, enter the premises.

A 2-hour raid was conducted Friday at 0530 local time (1030 GMT) in the residence of the Jesuit priests. No weapons were found there, but according to official sources, the armed forces did find "subversive and Marxist literature."

FMLN BULLETINS DETAIL GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Bulletin No 2

PA161610 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Press Bulletin No 2 by the information section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command, date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The officers of the genocidal army continue to be the target of our fighters.

Bulletin No 2 issues by the information section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front General Command reports on the latest casulaties our forces have caused among the fascist officers.

One lieutenant colonel, one major and two colonels, among others, have been eliminated in combat. However, the junta's spokesmen do not mention this because they fear that panic among their ranks may spread and become uncontrollable.

But the people know that no officer is beyond the reach of our rifles. Now they have caught these gorilla officers; tomorrow they will catch others. Thus, without giving the enemy any truce or rest, our combatants will continue to advance victoriously, making the hated enemies of our people bite the dust.

Combatants of the FMLN, continue to improve your aim and kill all fascist officers. Continue to open the doors of the FMLN to all patriotic officers.

Soldiers of the gorilla army, you came from the people. You are peasants. Do not become your brothers' assassins. Abandon the genocidal army and join the forces of the people. Join the FMLN.

Bulletin No 3

PA161613 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Press bulletin No 3 of the information section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command, date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] On Wednesday, 14 January, at 0600 FMLN forces seized Corinto. Siege of (Lusicana). Combat in the areas bordering Honduras, Morazan Department. Combat on Picacho Hill, near Rosario. There already are liberated territories in the area and local power is beginning to be formed.

At 0918 combat in areas bordering Guatemala, near Jutiapa. Popular uprisings on the border highway of La Hachadura to the port of Acajutla. Combat in the port of Acajutla, Sonsonate Department. Combat in the cantons of Zapotes, (Bola de Montes), Ahuachapan, Metalio, Sonsonate and Cara Sucia.

Ambush of army convoy in Soyapango. Twelve casualties of the puppet army reported. Siege maintained on Zacatecoluca. Roads leading to the area are blocked.

At 1700 combat in Ocotillo, Morazan, (Nueva Esperanza) and La Union, Coralito, San Miguel.

Army reinforcements included airborne troops, which tried to enter through Santa Rosa de Lima.

At 1800 confrontation in Ciudad Delgado. Four casualties to the national guard. The army, on orders of the genocidal junta, which in a desperate attempt to break the heroic general strike has arrested practically all the leaders of the labor unions of the banks, has murdered two union members of (IUSA) and has already taken over some production centers. It is trying to maintain a false calm based on terrorizing the population.

United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death! We will win!

Bulletin No 4

PA161621 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Press bulletin No 4 of the information section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command, date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Wednesday, 14 January 1981:

At 0800, harassment attack on the army garrison in Sensuntepeque, Cabanas Department, in the paracentral zone.

At 1120, confrontation in Tejutepeque, 10 km north of Ilobasco, Cabanas Department, paracentral zone. Nine army casualties.

At 1800, ambush of army convoy on (?El Iscatal) Beach, 168 km from the highway, La Union Department.

At 1900, seizure of Cacaguatique Hill, Morazan Department, on the eastern front.

At 1902, attack on national guard post in Cinquera, Chalatenango Department, central front. The enemy tried to send reinforcements. An attack had been reported at 1000 on the national guard post of Jutiapa, some 20 km from Ilobasco, Cabanas Department.

Paracentral front: It was reported that two (?soldiers) of the puppet army were wounded along with two sergeants.

At 1900, ambush of national guard patrol in (Santa Petrona), California, Usulutan Department, on the eastern front. One national guardsman dead, one G-3 rifle recovered.

It is reported that there is total control of the road between Jocoro and Santa Rosa de Lima, Morazan and La Union Departments, respectively, on the eastern front. Total control is reported on the road between [words indistinct] a large area of the nation was without electricity due to the combined action of sabotage and activities by the masses.

Thursday, 15 January 1981:

At 0844, strong attack on Tecoluca, near the Angulo Ranch, San Vicente Department, paracentral front.

The situation of the puppet army is frankly desperate. There is no unity of command. There is great confusion among the officers. Problems within the army continue to increase as the landslide advance of the FMLN achieves new victories. There is demoralization in various sectors of the army, among the ranks and the officers. New conflicts are expected to occur within the army.

One situation that is worsening the crisis is the enemy's inability to send reinforcements to besieged garrisons. The destructive ambushes and the fierce resistance of our forces on the defense lines are blocking efficient reinforcement. The high command of the genocidal army is not hiding its concern over this situation.

United to fight to final victory! Revolution or death! We will win!

Bulletin No 5

PA170345 San Jose Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Press bulletin No 5 of the information section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command, date not given--read by Victor Guerrero]

[Text] The information section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front reports to the people of El Salvador and of the world: Thrusday, 15 January 1981:

At 1100 the mountains of Metapon, Santa Ana Department, are under FMLN control.

At 1300, a mortar attack was made from Valle Nuevo against the 2d Army Infantry Brigade.

At 1400, the siege of Santa Rosa de Lima, La Union Department, continues.

At 1800, in La Palma, Chalatenango Department, the national guard post is under siege.

At 1820, the national police headquarters in Cinquera, Chalatenango is under siege.

At 1830, violent clashes took place in Metalillo, some 20 km west from the port of Acajutla. There were clashes with troops under the command of Colonel Lobo. There is fighting all along the highway leading to Acajutla.

At 1830, the national guard post in Achuquisaya, some 30 km southwest of Santa Ana, is under siege.

The enemy, made desperate by the military advance of our forces, is taking it out on the defenseless civilian population. The most recent reports mention indiscriminate bombings, including phosphorous bombs, on the hillside of San Vicente Volcano. The members of the bank union who were kidnapped have been reported missing by the genocidal junta. The defenseless civilian population is being murdered during the night using the martial law as a pretext. The Catholic Church has reported the arrest and slaying of a refugee identified as Marcial Cruz, a peasant, who was forcibly removed from the Domus Maria refuge in Mejicanos.

The desperate situation of the government and army is shown at this moment with the resignation of the Salvadoran ambassador to Nicaragua, which they are trying to conceal behind a campaign of demagogery.

Their desperation leads them to shamelessly beg for U.S. intervention, while the most warmongering sectors of the Pentagon are getting ready to launch new aggressions against our people to support a dying dictatorship.

Bulletin No 6

PA181454 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Press bulletin No 6 of the information section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) General Command; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The information section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] reports to the people of El Salvador and of the world: Friday, 16 January 1981:

AT 0800, the enemy bombs the foothills of San Vicente Volcano.

AT 1200, fighting in the seat of Aguachapan and Bola de Monte Canton.

AT 1400, clashes in Metalio and Cara Sucia, Aguachapan Department. Beseiging of Cinquera, Chalatenango Department; besieging of Tecoluca, San Vicente Department; fighting in Zacatecoluca, La Paz Department; fighting in the capital of La Union and in Ojo Sucio.

At 1500, besieging of Ojo de Agua Canton, Chalatenango Department. The enemy launches air raids against FMLN positions in Chalatenango. Our intelligence services detect delivery of Yankee and Guatemalan supplies to the puppet army by air. Reception of the supplies took place at Ilopango and Espiritu Santo Airports.

At 1800, a local commander of border detachment No 1 in Chalatenango rebels along with his troops; fighting in Nueva Esparta, La Union Department, and Corralito; demolition of Sesori Bridge, north of San Miguel.

Preliminary evaluation: Our military actions are intensifying. Army desertions, primarily of noncommissioned officers and troops, continue without interruption. Meanwhile, our forces consolidate their positions and prepare new offensives.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death! We will win!

El Salvador, Saturday, 17 January 1981.

Bulletin No 7

PA181425 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Press Bulletin No 7 of the information section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command; 17 January 1981--read by announcer]

[Text] The information section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front reports to the people of El Salvador and of the world:

An FMLN counteroffensive in Usulutan. After consolidating some positions, the FMLN announces the beginning of a counteroffensive in Usulutan, dealing a harsh blow on the genocidal junta.

Between 9 and 11 January, our forces gave impetus to important battles in Usulutan Department. In a bid to recover lost territory, the puppet army launched an attack that was successfully repelled by our combatants. The puppet army has today withdrawn toward the garrison in Usulutan.

Complying with instructions from our general command, the local forces today encircled, besieged and isolated the national guard garrison in (Chichilisco), some 20 km southwest of the city of Usulutan, on the eastern front. Reports indicate to us that this garrison is about to fall. At the same time, the people's forces are retaining absolute control of the city of San Francisco Javier and the hamlets and cantons of San Agustin, Tres Calles and Tierra Blanca.

The FMLN forces are maintaining a strategic encirclement of the area. The road from Tierra Blanca to Puerto el Triunfo is under absolute FMLN control.

In view of the nature of the fighting, the area under control and the importance of the besieged garrisons, we can assert that the clashes in Usulutan are taking on the appearance of ordinary battles.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death! We will win.

El Salvador, Saturday, 17 January 1981. Time: 1930 [0030 GMT].

FLMN COMMANDER EVALUATES MILITARY SITUATION

PA171639 Paris AFP in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 15 Jan (AFP)--Ferman Cienfuegos, commander of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], asserted here today that plans for the military offensive launched by this guerrilla organization last weekend "are being carried out."

In an interview broadcast here, Cienfuegos explained that the beginning of the military offensive included "attacks on the nation's various garrisons, the liberation of rural areas in addition to uprisings in army garrisons headed by officers, enlisted men and patriotic troops." He pointed out: "In compliance with this phase of the struggle, the general strike was launched and is developing at this time in El Salvador." The guerrilla added that the FMLN General Command, of which he is a member, considers "the plan is being implemented." He described this stage of his country's armed struggle as "first in the offensive plan, which has been successful in various departments."

Cienfuegos pointed out that in Santa Ana, in the northwest, "Salvadoran national guard troops are under seige." Also, towns in this department have come under control and "the garrison has been dismantled, its weapons and ammunition arsenals destroyed."

In Chalatenango Department, also in the west, FMLN forces are maintaining control over roads, some areas and municipalities and "the department's capital is surrounded by guerrilla contingents," the guerrilla chieftain added.

The FMLN commander also pointed out that in Cuscatlan, La Paz and San Vicente [Departments], several garrions of the national guard and the police are surrounded by rebel forces and and some towns have been taken.

He pointed out that all of cities of northern Morazan [Department] in eastern El Salvador, are in the guerrilla army's hands.

According to Cienfuegos' statements, "a garrison of 150 men fell" in Perquin, San Vicente Department, in central El Salvador. Its men "fled in the face of the FMLN troops' advance." Cienfuegos stressed that the soldiers who remained joined the rebel forces.

"At this moment, a siege is being maintained on Santa Rosa de Lima, 175 km east of San Salvador, at the garrison at San Francisco Gotera, 170 km northeast of the Salvadoran capital," stated Cienfuegos, who added that "400 men, army commandors, are encircled there."

Also in eastern El Salvador, in Usulutan Department, "several rural areas are under control, the FMLN commander affirmed adding that "intensive attacks are being carried out on garrisons in the south of La Union [Department] in the same region."

"The main objectives of the general offensive are being achieved," according to Cienfuegos' evaluations. "The insurrection is being unleashed first in the rural regions while it is prepared in the important cities," he pointed out.

Concluding, Cienfuegos said that "the general strike being staged in the nation completes the war situation that will permit us to advance in the final offensive to final victory."

FDR DENOUNCES HONDURAN, GUATEMALAN INTERVENTION

PA161658 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--The reactionary regimes of Honduras and Guatemala have increased their armed intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador with the aim of quelling the peoples' rebellion.

Representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] stated in a press conference here that brigades of the Honduran Army had penetrated the border and are advancing toward the southern part of the Salvadoran Department of Chalatenango. During the press conference it was emphasized that these brigades seek to encircle the rebel units of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in the mountainous regions. The Honduran Air Force has bombed these regions.

At the same time, Guatemalan Army motorized units penetrated Salvadoran territory. These units are based in Jutiapa, which has been converted with the assistance of U.S. military advisers into a training camp for mercenaries.

The armed intervention by the reactionary regimes of Guatemala and Honduras, it was noted in the press conference, are part of Washington's plans to prevent the defeat of the pro-U.S. junta in El Salvador.

FDR'S MENJIVAR ON CONDITIONS FOR TALKS WITH U.S.

PA170318 Paris AFP in Spanish 0223 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 16 Jan (AFP)--Rafael Menjivar, a leader of the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), said here today that "U.S. intervention in El Salvador would set Central America and the Caribbean ablaze and would be considered an immediate threat to Nicaragua."

"We are willing to talk with the United States," Menjivar said, "but for this we demand an end to military and economic aid to the junta and a pledge not to intervene in El Salvador."

"Nicaragua's fate," Menjivar said, "could be at stake in El Salvador."

An evaluation of the intensive diplomatic activity that has increased in the area in the past few days indicates a growing concern over the possibility of U.S. intervention in that troubled country.

In the face of that possibility, some Latin American countries which so far have given decisive support to the present Salvadoran regime could be reviewing that position, it was stated in diplomatic circles here.

The same sources said that Carter has promoted support for the Salvadoran junta by pursuing a policy of close alliances with certain governments in the area, and his departure from the White House could lead them to change their position regarding the Salvadoran conflict.

For his part, Menjivar said that the United States tried to seek "a Zimbabwe-style solution" for El Salvador. This was an allusion to the political solution applied in that country in southern Africa.

There are plans for a political-military truce, the reorganization of the government, the dissolution of the repressive (?corps) and the training [words indistinct] army with the participation of the guerrilla forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN].

Menjivar said that the appointment of Jose Napoleon Duarte as president of the republic in December and what he described as the "consolidation of the most conservative sectors of the army in power" was the direct consequence of the presence of a representative of U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan in a mission that visited El Salvador late last year. This, he said, divided the Christian Democratic Party, which is headed by Duarte, from the army and wiped out any chance of a dialogue with the opposition.

"The leftist offensive thus coincided with the greatest degree of isolation of the government," Menjivar said. He added that now "there is no possibility of talking with the junta."

However, he insisted that the FDR would be willing to talk with the U.S. Government on the basis of the two proposed conditions.

FDR'S UNGO COMMENTS ON TALKS, INTERNATIONAL WORK

PA170302 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Talks between the political-diplomatic commission of the Salvadoran revolutionary forces and Panamanian authorities took place in a framework of receptiveness, understanding and local willingness to cooperate in the solution of the crisis, Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador has told the press.

Ungo met with newsmen accompanied by Mario Guinado of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and Alfredo Monge, FDR representative in Panama. Answering questions from the local and international press, Ungo said:

[Begin recording] For some time, we have had a dialogue, communications and relations, at the level of the people, at the level of political organizations and to a certain extent at the government level.

I believe that our friend Guinado told you that we have presented the situation as we see it, as we present ourselves and a profile of the future democratic revolutionary government. We have come to Panama. Other companeros are doing the same type of job in other countries.

The objective and the functions of this high-level negotiating commission with plenipotentiary powers is to make a contribution--within an integral concept of these decisive battles in the final phase of the struggle of the Salvadoran people--through a political-diplomatic offensive in the international sphere.

It is a matter of expanding our position of national dialogue which we carried out inside the country in a broad alliance represented by the FDR, which was expanded further to include other sectors that have not yet joined the FDR, including the democratic and progressive sector of the army. We are expanding internationally in an attempt to hold a dialogue to obtain the understanding and the support of governments and democratic forces of the world in pursuit of a goal which we consider to be of vital importance at these decisive moments: to avoid a greater, direct armed intervention by the U.S. Government, the military dictatorial Government of Guatemala, the Honduran Army and the Venezuelan Government, which could be described as the only allies of the military-Christian Democratic junta.

We are therefore engaged in this effort to defend the principle of free determination of the Salvadoran people and of nonintervention, and this is one of our roles in this commission. We seek, then, to call for international solidarity to prevent the regionalization, the expansion of the conflict throughout Central America, a conflict created not by us but by the oligarchy, the oligarchic army supported by the U.S. Government. At the same time, we are seeking greater understanding and political support for the cause of the Salvadoran people, who are represented by the FDR and the FMLN.

To this end, then, we are visiting these countries to talk with governments and with democratic political forces, thereby achieving a greater awareness of our reality and an increasing support for it.

Another task that has been entrusted to us is the preparation of the revolutionary democratic government--its structure and its composition--in order to offer it to the international community and to obtain the legitimization that it deserves as the representative of the Salvadoran people in a broad expression of the pluralism of all the organizations that make up those two pillars of the revolutionary democratic process, represented by their members of various democratic and revolutionary persuasions. [end recording]

FMLN SEES AID RENEWAL AS REPLY TO DIALOGUE EFFORTS

PA171517 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Statement of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] read by announcer]

[Text] The United States has decided to intensify its intervention in El Salvador by increasing its aid in advisers, weapons, helicopter gunships and other war materiel. The aggressive and false statements of U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Robert White and State Department Spokesman Trattner in the past few days regarding an alleged invasion of Nicaraguan guerrillas in eastern El Salvador, along with the Yankee government's refusal to hold a dialogue with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front are clear proof that the imperialists have taken the path of imposing their military solution to the national crisis and of forcibly preventing our people from exercising their unrenounceable right to decide their own destiny.

The U.S. Government decision is doomed to failure in the short or long term. The heroic Salvadoran people and the FMLN, their revolutionary vanguard, will never kneel. With the brother peoples of Central America whose struggles are increasingly more interwoven in a multifaceted manner and with the inexhaustible world solidarity we have the capacity to win and we will win.

The U.S. Government decision to impose a military solution is a serious threat to the sovereignty and security of the Nicaraguan people who are being openly blackmailed. It is a threat to the right to self-determination of the other Central American peoples. It threatens the imminent regionalization of the war.

The FMLN General Command feels it has a duty to inform the peoples and the governments of our region and the international public that the U.S. Government had adopted this adventurous and agressive decision at a time when in reply to its gestures, we communicated our readiness to begin a constructive dialogue with it.

In fact, before adopting this line of a military solution to the Salvadoran crisis, the U.S. Government had proposed to us six points of discussion to begin the dialogue with us. These points were: 1. A ceasefire. 2. Complete reorganization of the government. 3. Dissolution of the repressive forces. 4. Reorganization of the army. 5. Reforms. 6. Elections.

On 14 January, a direct emissary of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] who acted by mutual agreement visited the U.S. ambassador to Honduras to express our willingness to begin the dialogue provided that the United States cut all its military aid to the genocidal junta and promised not to invade our country militarily either with its own forces or foreign troops.

The State Department's reply was to close all possibility of dialogue with us, to begin the blackmail of Nicaragua and to increase supplies and military advice to the murderous junta. The aggressive conduct of military imposition [words indistinct] since the war can be extended to Honduras, even though we don't desire it, if there is an attempt to restrain us in its border. It endangers the fulfillment of the Panama Canal treaties achieved after a lengthy struggle by its people. Belize would see its independence delayed. It would undoubtedly involve the Costa Rican people in the solidaristic action, filling with violence their country's atmosphere which is already quite tense. The Guatemalan people, whose unified vanguard already heads a growing guerrilla struggle, would help their Salvadoran brothers and would defend themselves from their bloodthirsty domestic enemies, unconditional tools of Yankee aggression, by increasing their armed struggle. Nicaragua and its people would have to defend themselves from the aggression and we do not doubt that unified and strengthened by their victorious revolution under the wise and proven leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, they will do so in an exemplary manner.

In sum, this provocation by the United States is an inflammatory measure that endangers the peace of the region and the world. It also endangers the peace of the United States where our struggle enjoys extensive sympathy and support from its people who increasingly are becoming closer and more solidaristic with our peoples.

All the responsibility for this falls on the U.S. Government which refuses to hold a dialogue with the FMLN and instead prefers to light the fire. We have been and are respectful of the self-determination of our Central American brothers and being deeply solidaristic with their struggles. We have refrained from undertaking artificial maneuvers to bring our conflict to their countries.

We emphatically deny Duarte's scandalous charge that Nicaraguan guerrillas arrived in our country. It is a gross invention of this traitor of the Salvadoran people to distract attention from his shameful public call to Reagan to invade our fatherland and a tool of imperialist propaganda to justify its aggressive line of the military escalation against our people and Central America.

The FMLN has repeatedly stated and reiterates today that it maintains a flexible, realistic position open to a dialogue with the U.S. Government on the basis of its firm and unwavering decision to lead our people to their definite liberation.

The United States should immediately withdraw its military aid to the murderous junta and behave in a civilized manner. That would be the best thing for everyone. However, it should know that its threats and weapons don't scare us. We will defeat them today, tomorrow or later. The world is with us. Imperialism is against the march of history! United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we shall win!

[Signed] FMLN General Command. Salvador Cayetano Carpio, [alias] Marcial, Shafick Jorge Handal, Roberto Roca, Juan Ramon Medrano for Joaquin Villalobos, Ferman Cienfuegos. El Salvador, 16 January 1981. Year of the liberation.

FMLN RADIO SEES UNITED STATES PLANNING NEW VIETNAM

PA172023 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] No imperialist intervention of any kind will be able to save the fascist junta.

U.S. imperialism, deeply concerned over the unstoppable advance of our forces and the constant weakening of the military-Christian Democratic junta, has been escalating the following maneuvers, which are part of its intervention plans.

1. Imperialism has resumed the military aid it had demagogically suspended in the wake of the vile killing of four U.S. nuns. Feeling that this was not enough, it has expanded its assistance further, which is labeled emergency aid. This aid includes, among other things, 15,000 bullet-proof vests, armored vehicles and 6 armored helicopters.

2. It has mounted a huge propaganda campaign through which, in view of the impossibility of continuing to hide our powerful thrust, it ceaselessly repeats that El Salvador is a victim of terrorism and international communism.

3. At the same time its spokesmen publicly state that they do not intend to intervene with troops in our country, they are working secretly to internationalize the conflict either using the Guatemalan and Honduran Armies or by sending in their hated Yankee soldiers.

These are the imperialist maneuvers imperialism is executing step by step to prevent the final liberation of our heroic people. However, the wishes of imperialism are one thing and reality is another. In Vietnam, imperialism carried out all types of meddling to the point that it landed half a million Yankee soldiers. And what happened? The Vietnamese people with rifles, patriotism and boundless faith in their noble and just cause, expelled all of them from their sacred soil. The Vietnamese people showed the imperialists that their wishes were one thing and history's reality was something else.

Here, too, imperialism will be left with its wishes. Here, too, imperialism will be defeated. The 21,000 square km of our fatherland may look small. However, don't let imperialists be mistaken. This sacred territory of ours will be big enough to dig a sufficiently large tomb for each invader. We will fight resolutely and heroically to make our fatherland a land of freedom and a tomb for the invaders.

FMLN EXPLAINS CHARACTER OF REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

PA171649 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] The fighting people are building a new army. In our fatherland there is suffering but there are also heroic sacrifices that are building a new society, erected on the ruins of the old oppressive structures. It is a fact that the fascist army is collapsing at the same time that the people's army is growing.

The people's army is completely different from the gorilla army. Besides its growth, in our army's ranks there is friendship and brotherhood. There are no arbitrary and cruel chiefs in it. All its members see each other as brothers without distinctions in seniority, social position or ranks. What unites us is the resolute decision to fight and our eyes are always set on the great objective of achieving a bright future of peace and freedom for our fatherland.

In his message to his comrades in arms who are still in the despicable army of the fascists, Lt Col Ricardo Bruno Navarrete has described the joy he felt at the warm reception he received when he joined our army. Lt Emilio Mena Sandoval and Lt Marcelo Cruz, along with the companero commanders of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front], have been at the head of the battles of our forces in Santa Ana where they are getting ready for new offensives. They remain in the frontline despite the fact that the liar junta has tried to misinform the people by saying that they are in Guatemala.

The troops, which joined the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Frong along with the lieutenants, continue alongside our brother fighters in the common struggle.

Long live the heroic fighters of the FMLN! Long live the incorporation of soldiers, noncommissioned officers and patriotic officers in the FMLN!

Another thing that distinguishes the new army from the fascist army is the high morale of its fighters which has led them to acts of great heroism. Our army is not an army of mercenaries because it is an army with ideals of justice and freedom. The FMLN fighters struggle and face death with heroism for the noble and just cause of the people. It is led by our political-military leadership, forged in the daily struggle, filled with privations and sacrifices which has armed it with a courage of steel, revolutionary conscience and a spirit of sacrifice, characteristics that the fascist officers of the gorilla army do not have and will never have because they are a handful of corrupt and murderous traitors.

In the new army of the liberated fatherland there is room for the troops and officers of the enemy's army who join the ranks of the people. The democratic revolutionary government will create a new type of army made up of the popular revolutionary army and the honest and patriotic individuals in the ranks of the troops and officers of the current army. The incorporation of officers Mena Sandoval, Cruz Cruz and Navarrete has already made a reality the proposal contained in the platform of the Democratic Revolutionary Government.

Long live the Democratic Revolutionary Government! Long live the new popular revolutionary army! Long live the incorporation of the honest officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers in the ranks of the FMLN!

MORALES EHRLICH WELCOMES VENEZUELAN DELEGATION

PA162031 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Statement by government junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich to welcome Venezuelan delegation visiting El Salvador to sign financing and oil agreements--live]

[Text] Your Excellency Humberto Calderon Berti, minister of mines and energy of Venezuela; your excellencies, members of his entourage: It is my honor this morning to welcome you to our fatherland at a time in which we could say that Latin American life is about to be defined and is about to find its channels for the service of its peoples.

It is an honor to tell you that this is your home, that El Salvador is the home of all Americans, and also to say that your presence in our country to sign these two agreements shows the solidarity and spirit of solidarity [as heard] felt by your people toward our people and the other peoples of our America.

This is a time that should be used to reflect on the crucial moments of violence being experienced, especially by our peoples. It is a time to reflect on the position that our peoples should take with regard to the future of the continent.

We are determined to achieve an America that is democratic, just and pluralistic. I believe that is the just struggle that should be pursued by all governments. For our part, we say that we are engaged in it.

We are grateful for your presence and for the act of solidarity shown by the signing of these two agreements--the oil agreement, which can help us to satisfy this great need of the moment, and the financial assistance agreement, which is a truly marvelous gesture in the life of peoples. Solidarity has to be the base of everything, the backbone of the proper path. We hope to continue along this path. We hope peace comes not only to our people but to all the other peoples of our America.

You are very welcome.

GUATEMALA

SALVADORANS CROSS BORDER IN PURSUIT OF GUERRILLAS

PA161634 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] A Salvadoran patrol was intercepted inside Guatemalan territory, but since it was pursuing subversives it was permitted to return to its country. The Salvadoran Army patrol violated Guatemalan territory by crossing the border. A conflict was avoided when the officer in command explained that they were pursuing a guerrilla group which had entered Guatemala.

According to the report, Guatemalan Army patrols, which constantly guard the border with El Salvador [words indistinct] effectively confirmed that it was in pursuit of a guerrilla group. The patrol was asked to return to El Salvador after it was told that the Guatemalan authorities would be in charge of investigating whether communist subversives from El Salvador had entered Guatemalan territory.

ARMY SPOKESMAN NOTES INCREASE IN GUERRILLA ACTIONS

PA161614 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] An army spokesman has confirmed that there has been an increase in guerrilla activity. Maj Edgar Domingues Lopez, army public relations spokesman, told this station last night that guerrilla activity has increased in the last few months throughout the country, particularly on the high plateau and the southern coast. He said that despite the increase in communist subversion, the army has it under control. He added that this type of action always occurs when there is a change in U.S. presidents, a fact that can be confirmed by looking at the files.

REVOLUTIONARY REPRESENTATIVES SCORE GOVERNMENT

Andrea Ramirez Remarks

FL162019 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2004 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Andrea Ramirez, representative in Cuba of the Guatemalan revolutionary organizations, has declared in Havana that the government in her country continues to make Guatemala a base for aggression of imperialism against the peoples of El Salvador, Nicaragua and other Central American nations.

She emphasized that plans for the use of Guatemalan armed forces against the patriots of El Salvador as well as other interventionist actions will certainly fail. After denouncing the current escalation of repression by the Guatemalan regime to stop the revolutionary process in Guatemala, Andrea Ramirez stressed that resistance to the dictatorship is extending throughout Guatemala.

Lastly, Ramirez noted that the unification of the four Guatemalan revolutionary organizations is bound to play an important role in the struggle of the people.

Intensification of Struggle

PA180333 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] The intensification of our revolutionary struggle is the most solidarity support we can give the cause of the Salvadoran people, Andrea Ramirez told this radio station in the name of the four Guatemalan guerrilla organizations.

She added that the increase in the armed operations helps prevent Guatemalan armed forces from being used in the fratricidal war against the Salvadoran people, as is being planned by imperialism and the Romero Lucas Garcia regime.

Andrea Ramirez finally said that repression is the only way open for the Guatemalan dictatorship to halt the people's struggle. As an example of this brutal policy she mentioned the kidnapping of Guatemalan intellectual Alaide Foppa, whose whereabouts are unknown.

Meanwhile Manuel (Galitz), also an outstanding Guatemalan intellectual, told Radio Havana Cuba that the unification process of his country's revolutionary forces will guarantee victory.

Galitz also protested the hostile police action being waged by the dictatorship against regional revolutionary movements and that it is being expressed by means of threats against the liberation struggle waged in El Salvador.

HONDURAS

OFFICIALS DENY INVOLVEMENT IN SALVADORAN CONFLICT

PA162010 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Gustavo Rubi report]

[Text] International dispatches have noted that Manuel Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador has charged that Col Jose Castillo, deputy defense minister of his country, had convinced Honduras to pledge three battallions for the war against insurgents.

In an interview with the leftist newspaper UNO MAS UNO in Mexico, Ungo said that the arrangement was made despite the opposition of a democratic sector of the Honduran Army.

The counterinsurgency actions, he explained, were to take place in the Departments of Cabana, Chalatenango and Morazan, on the border with Honduras.

Jonathan Russell, press secretary of the Presidency of the republic, denied this charge as follows:

[Begin recording] [Russell] Regarding a news dispatch with a Mexican dateline which states that Honduran soldiers are helping to defend the government of the Republic of El Salvador, I wish to state emphatically that Honduran soldiers are ready to defend Honduras. Their sole mission is to defend Honduras and no Honduran soldier is participating in the struggle anywhere in Salvadoran territory. The Honduran soldiers are in Honduras, ready to defend Honduras and its democratic institutions. There is no Honduran soldier anywhere outside Honduras.

What I mean by this is that the Honduran Army has made no pledge to any other Central American army. It is absolutely untrue. Honduran soldiers have made a commitment only to the Republic of Honduras.

[Question] Jonathan, there are also reports circulating internationally, such as in a dispatch yesterday, to the effect that there is a possibility the Honduran Government will intervene in the Salvadoran conflict.

[Answer] As far as I know, and according to what I have heard, the Honduran soldiers are not going to participate in the conflict in El Salvador. They will participate openly and with full patriotism if that situation spreads into Honduran territory. We are not going anywhere outside of Honduran territory. We will defend Honduran territory. This is definite and everything that is being said simply reflects a desire to involve Hondurans--those of us who constitute the exception in Central America--in matters that are not our concern. We are concerned about Honduras and nothing else. Honduras is where we will be.

[Question] Does this mean that Honduras respects the principle of self-determination of peoples?

[Answer] Affirmative. Honduras respects the self-determination of peoples, but it will never allow foreigners to meddle in Honduras. [end recording]

In this regard, Col Mario Flores Theresin, minister of defense and public security, in denying other reports that the Honduran Army might become involved in the armed conflict in El Salvador, said: Those charges are false and reckless, in view of the fact that Honduras does not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and respects the principle of self-determination of peoples.

Official Statement

PA161540 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Regarding an alleged intervention of Honduran Army troops in El Salvador, reported in dispatches by some vested sectors interested in discrediting the good name of Honduras in the world, the Foreign Relations Ministry informs the people of Honduras and world opinion of the following:

1. The Honduran Army has at no time interfered in the Salvadoran armed conflict.

2. The Honduran Government reaffirms its juridical tradition of respect for the principles of international law, one of which consists of the nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other nations, which is the basic pillar of the inter-American system, which Honduras is part of.

3. The Honduran Government emphatically rejects the false and absurd reports of the participation of Honduran troops in the conflict, which unfortunately affects our brother people of El Salvador.

Tegucigalpa, Central District, 15 January 1981. Foreign Relations Ministry.

MILITARY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON BORDER SITUATION

PA161902 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Telephone report by Capt Carlos Rodolfo Aleman; time and place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] Our control of the border is unchanged. Just last night I talked with Agua Caliente to ask about certain irregularities which have been reported in the press. In fact, the Salvadoran Government had said that it was going to close the border because of the problem that is being faced internally in El Salvador. However, none of this is true. Transit is normal.

Anyone who crosses the border legally with his passport or with a special permit receives the same treatment as any Central American. Of course, persons who enter illegally and who are subject to controls once they have entered our territory are exceptions.

You know that there are several military posts on the Guatemalan border that detect persons who enter the country illegally, just as we have guard posts at the entrances to San Pedro Sula to detect persons who have entered illegally.

I can tell you that the area of Los Bolsones is under military control. So far, I have no exact figures on the number of Salvadorans entering those sectors. I imagine that the most acute and difficult problems are faced in the areas such as Vanesa and areas around Guarita. People come to the area and take refuge in that manner, but they are controlled by the military and are under the surveillance of our delegates who are assigned to that area.

NICARAGUA

DEMONSTRATORS PEACEFULLY WITHDRAW FROM U.S. EMBASSY

PA170034 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Managua, 16 Jan (AFP)--Some 30 U.S. citizens who live in Nicaragua appeared in front of the U.S. Embassy in Managua to protest the resumption of U.S. military assistance to the Salvadoran junta. The U.S. citizens were headed by members of the religious Maryknoll Order in the country. The demonstrators remained for 1/2 hour peacefully in front of the embassy gardens in the southwest sector of Managua and later withdrew without incident.

A group of U.S. lawyers who are visiting the country at the invitation of the Nicaraguan Government also participated in the demonstration.

The demonstrators circulated a flier encouraging "Central American citizens to resist imperialist imposition" in El Salvador.

MEXICAN PRI PRESIDENT CARVAJAL ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA171626 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Gustavo Carvajal, president of the PRI in Mexico, arrived today in Nicaragua. Carvajal is an old friend of the Sandinist people's revolution and here is what he said at his arrival at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport:

[Begin recording] We have strong ties of affection and struggle with Nicaragua. The purpose of this visit is altogether different to the ones I have made before to this country. We are here to hold talks and reach agreements between our party, the PRI, and the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN. We are going to exchange views with FSLN leaders on an understanding and on cooperation between our party and FSLN in the struggle for self-determination and the freedom of the people of Mexico and Nicaragua.

Latin America, and Central America in particular, is experiencing moments of crisis and on occasions like this, Nicaragua and Mexico should always be looking for a peaceful solution to the problems of this area. We believe our visit to Nicaragu is of great importance and we hope that when we leave the relations between the PRI and the FSLN will be more solid and stronger. [end recording]

Borge Lauds Mexican Support

PA171528 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0132 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Speech by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge at Mexico neighborhood, Managua, on occasion of visit from Gustavo Carvajal, president of Mexico's Institutional Revolutionary Party--live]

[Excerpts] We have no doubt that Mexico's solidarity will play an important role in the difficult moment we are experiencing, in the difficult moment to which the secretary general of the Sandinist Workers Federation was referring. It is probable that very difficult moments may come. It is probable that they will look for 50,000 reasons, or pretexts, to mix us up in the Central American events.

Commander Humberto Ortega, chief of our Sandinist Peoples Army, reminded us this morning that what is happening in El Salvador and Central America, coincides with the defense programs of the Sandinist peoples revolution [as heard]. We had plans for turning the entire Nicaraguan nation into a nation of militiamen. We don't have enough with 50,000 militiamen. We don't have enough with 100,000 militiamen. All the people, all the workers, all the peasants and all the students must become militiamen. [applause]

However, the organization of thousands of militiamen, and the future organization of hundreds of thousands of militiamen, has nothing to do with what is happening in El Salvador. We just don't know what is going to happen. We know how things get started but we don't know how they end. We have heard threats and we don't know if they are going to be carried out. However, our people are alert. They are not going to sleep on the rosebed of victory. Our people are prepared to defend our land to the last inch.

The people of Latin America, the people of Central America, and the people of Nicaragua, are adult people, as our dear friend and brother President Lopez Portillo has said. We are not immature. We are adults. We are people who can already decide our own future and we are not going to accept, not in any form, any foreigner coming here, regardless of his color, any foreign proconsul, whether he is blond, black or white, coming here to tell us what we have to do because we are already old enough to make decisions on our own future. [applause]

Mexico and Nicaragua are together, linked by historic roots. Now we are together in the Conference of Latin American parties, COPPAL, whose president is Companero Gustavo Carvajal. We are sure that if any threat is carried out, not only the COPPAL parties--which exist throughout Latin America--but also all the revolutionary parties--such as those of COPPAL, but also others that are not COPPAL members--and the people of Latin America will be at our side. And the people of Mexico will be very close to us and support us, as they did during the insurrection, as they have been during the national reconstruction, and as they will, if necessary, during the defense of our fatherland. [applause]

I don't want to extend myself too much. We greet with fraternal warmth, the honorable visit of Gustavo Carvajal and his delegation. Through Gustavo, our friend, we are sending a greeting full of respect and admiration, to the people of Juarez, Morelos, Hidalgo, and Zapata. We also send greetings to our friend, to our true friend, PResident Lopex Portillo.

Mexican brothers, you can tell your president and your people that we Nicaraguans are near the guns.

Ortega Raps U.S. Accusations

PA171410 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0235 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Speech by junta member Daniel Ortega Saavedra during ceremony of brotherhood between Mexico and Nicaragua in Mexico neighborhood--live]

[Excerpts] We greeted Companero Gustavo Carvajal, PRI chairman, in our country again today. We know that, as Companero Carvajal and his distinguished delegation are visiting our country, President Jose Lopez Portillo's spirit of solidarity with Nicaragua is also present along with them.

We are talking about two concepts with which our people are identified and which our people have defended: the right to self-determination and nonintervention. Why are we referring to this here today during this month when, as we said, the troops that had invaded our territory had to get out in 1932 because they had been defeated by that small mad army of barefoot peasants who didn't know how to read or write but who had a heart, generosity and determination; why are we saying this? Because it just so happens that during this same month, some evil winds are blowing, some evil winds of those who have not learned from the defeats experienced by foreign interventions in Nicaragua and there are some U.S. representatives, some U.S. State Department spokesmen, who have spoken out during this month in which the Salvadoran people have taken up arms. They have said that our country is responsible for cosponsoring the armed revolutionary activities of the Salvadoran people. They have said our country is somehow involved in the Salvadoran people's January offensive.

We have never concealed anything either before or after the victory. We said it on 19 July before U.S. representatives and we have also told U.S. representatives on every occasion we have had: We are sympathetic to the Salvadoran people's struggle.

We have voiced our solidarity with the Salvadoran people's cause. [applause] [Indistinct shouts] And that is a right won by the Nicaraguan people on 19 July; the right to decide our foreign policy, the right to make our own decisions on our foreign policy without anybody telling us what to do.

Look, we are somewhat surprised about the accusations, especially because they were levelled by U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador White and then by a Mr Trattner, I can't remember his last name well, from the State Department. They tried to portray us Nicaraguans as the cause of a historic problem of the Salvadoran people after centuries of exploitation and domination. I said that we were somewhat surprised because the accusation is absurd, ridiculous and devoid of seriousness. But we got to thinking and started discussing why the United States is accusing us of this when the United States and Nicaragua have been trying to create a new type of relationship between small, poor nations and powerful nations following 19 July. We have been advancing with respect, seriousness and maturity in this kind of relationship. In fact, we would do well to cite two things that we consider important. We Nicaraguans negotiated with representatives of international banks, mostly American bankers, the huge foreign debt that the Somozist dictatorship had left us. We negotiated it and we reached a settlement whereby no one, neither they nor we went down on our knees. We did not twist their arms and they did not twist our arms. It was agreement reached within a spirit of justice and good relations. And that is proof of their good will and our good will.

A few days ago we completed another negotiation. We reached another agreement with Standard [Fruit Company]. Standard is the U.S. company involved in exploiting and marketing our bananas in the United States. There was some speculation. There were some difficulties. The enemies of our revolution here rejoiced because they thought no agreement would be reached but, with Sandinist responsibility, which means negotiating within a framework of dignity and justice, we reached an agreement with Standard, an agreement in which we did not twist the arm of Standard and they did not twist our arm.

These are two very important events because they clearly denote what the new commercial, political relationship with the United States of North America is following 19 July. We We wondered: Why if such a substantial advancement has been made in this respect, in such a responsible climate on the part of the United States and Nicaragua, why have these accusations suddenly been made? Of course, we cannot say that that is a formal accusation by the U.S. Government. Some official spokesmen have mentioned this and so the National Directorate [of the Sandinist National Liberation Front] and the government junta are dutybound to mention the matter. The only response we have found is that in the United States everybody has not agreed with the new relationship between the United States and Nicaragua. Some people, some sectors, some circles, some groups don't want that. They don't agree with it. They have opposed this type of policy.

Armed revolutionary activities are taking place in El Salvador and those sectors which we would call backward, which cannot understand the changes taking place in the world, which live buried in the past, are exerting pressure so that it will appear that the Nicaraguan revolution is a threat to the hemisphere and to the United States and that with the Salvadoran revolution--may God not allow this--the threat will be twice as bad. El Salvador and Nicaragua. Then, anything to save us from that terrible threat of El Salvador and Nicaragua. Imagine, El Salvador and Nicaragua, two small, poor nations, two nations which have commercial and economic relations with the whole world. Those people want to portray them as a dnager to the United States, a danger to America, a danger to the hemisphere. What do they mean?

A climate has to be created. First, the Salvadoran revolution must not be allowed to win. One must do the impossible. Those sectors think that one even has to intervene in El Salvador. But how to intervene in El Salvador without a pretext or justification?

That is hard because, no matter what, there are nations, many nations in the world which, regardless of their ideological positions, have serious, mature, consistent positions and they cannot agree with adventuresome actions which are creating a tension that affects peace in the world. Intervention immediately affects peace in the world. Therefore, those sectors, those cliques, those circles need to have a pretext to justify or fuel intervention. Therefore, they have begun to fashion that pretext, we think, by trying to involve the Nicaraguan revolution as if it were the cause of the situation in El Salvador. Then, if the Nicaraguan revolution is the cause of the situation in El Salvador, they probably say, then we have the basis to demand that the United States intevene in El Salvador and put Nicaragua in its place and turn its screws and cut its economic aid and stop its financing and promote terrorist actions and promote invasions and arm the Somozist guardsmen who are about and launch them en masse against the Nicaraguan people. That is the only explanation we find for this kind of accusation because the same people who are making the accusations know they are false. They know that the accusations are inconsistent.

Therefore, let's make sure we are clear about the following things:

1. Nicaragua has been making major efforts with the United States and since 19 July the United States has cooperated with a policy that is leading us to a new, respectful and worthy relationship within a climate of justice.

2. Right now, there are circles or groups in the United States which want to promote intervention in Central America.

3. We are compelled to immediately close ranks round national unity, to strengthen national defense and to make the very last Nicaraguan into a militiaman who will defend the revolution. [applause]

4. We don't want to have to grapple with intervention but we are not afraid to have to grapple with it. [applause]

5. We are going to struggle internationally so that no intervention will occur in Central America because we know that will be an achievement of the consistent and serious people and governments of the world. [applause]

6. We reject the accusations that some U.S. Government spokesmen have made. We reject those accusations and we point out that the Salvadoran people are coping with a historic problem which is being solved with weapons in that Central American nation now.

Finally. as other governments have the right to voice their sympathy for and solidarity with the Salvadoran Government, exercising the right won on 19 July, we reiterate our sympathy and solidarity with the Salvadoran people. [applause]

PRI, FSLN Sign Accord

PA171904 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] A friendship and cooperation agreement between the Mexican PRI and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] was signed this afternoon at the Sandinist People's Army protocol house.

This agreement was signed by PRI President Gustavo Carvajal and FSLN Political Commission Coordinator and Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano.

MALMIERCA RETURNS TO HAVANA FROM NEW YORK

FL171309 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has returned to this capital from New York city where he attended a meeting of the Nonaligned Countries Movement Coordinating Bureau. At the meeting, Malmierca explained Cuba's efforts aimed at finding a solution to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict as chairman of the Nonaligned Countries Movement.

During this tour Malmierca visited the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the Republic of Panama at the invitation of the governments of the two nations.

WORKERS HELP FINANCE TERRITORIAL TROOPS MILITIAS

PA182006 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Cuban workers have continued to express their willingness to join the territorial troops militias and to help finance them.

In this regard, the members of Cuba's national ballet have begun joining the territorial troops militias and have decided to donate 1 day's salary to the funds for the defense of the fatherland.

For their part, workers of the newspaper GRANMA, organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, have donated 1,000 pesos, and cutters in the Lazaro Pena Brigade in Havana's tobacco union have agreed to donate a sum of money equivalent to the price of the cane cut during one work shift.

Others who have expressed their desire to help finance the territorial troops militias include employees at the General Office of the Public Prosecutor, who have also decided to join that armed body, and workers in the Light Industry Union in Santiago de Cuba, who will donate more than 61,000 pesos.

Workers and students at the Mariana Grajales School for Child-Care Center, teachers and numerous other labor and educational centers in Santiago de Cuba, Camaguey and other Cuban provinces, have also expressed their willingness to join the territorial troops militias and to help finance that armed body.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' AGREEMENT--Arnaldo Milian Castro, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of agriculture, has signed a collective agreement between his ministry and the National Livestock-Argicultural Workers Trade Union. The agreement provides for joint efforts in tasks which will help to improve the material and cultural conditions of the sector's workers and to fulfill the technical-economic plan. It also will contribute to raise the level of labor productivity and the workers' awareness with respect to the national economy as well as to optimize material and human resources. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jan 81 FL]

SUGAR HARVEST NEWS--With the start of grinding operations at the Horacio Rodriguez Sugar Mill in the municipality of Limonar, Matanzas Province, the number of mills now grinding in the province has been raised to 18. The Horacio Rodriguez Sugar Mill has a daily grinding norm amounting to 155,000 arrobas of sugarcane, it was announced in a meeting held at the sugar mill. Julian Rizo Alvarez, member of the PCC Secretariat and first party secretary in Matanzas Province, made the closing remarks. He expressed the party's confidence in the industrial workers and in the canecutters who supply the sugar mill. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jan 81 FL]